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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLV....NO. 13,840. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1895.—TWO PARTS—TWELVE PAGES.—COPYRIGHTED, 1895, BY THE NEW-YORK TIMES PUBLISHING CO. PRICE THREE CENTS.

A BAD SCARE FOR MR. REED

His Presidential Cake Nearly Turned into Dough Last Thursday.

ONLY SAVED BY HARD, BRISK WORK

Its Fate Was Bound Up Inseparably in That of the Bond Bill That Passed the House.

BOTH INCURRED SERIOUS DANGER

Vigorous Application of the Party Lash—Entreaties and Concessions Used Liberally.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The admirers of Speaker Reed in the House hardly have recovered from a fright they had about the bond bill which yesterday was passed by the very small majority of 34 in a vote of 306.

Without going far in an analysis of the vote, this seems to be a remarkable division, but when the motives of the opposition Republicans come to be inquired into the outcome is more interesting than it appears to be at first sight.

It was published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in dispatches sent from here Thursday night, that a conference of so-called anti-bond Republicans, largely also silver Republicans, was held that evening at the Ebbitt House. There were present at the conference about forty men, representing seventeen States, and they asserted they could command seventy votes against the bill before the Ways and Means Committee, and which they understood was to be reported Friday with an order for its passage at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon.

A committee was appointed at the conference to wait on Speaker Reed, the only member of the Committee on Rules whom it was considered necessary to see, to inform him of the number and determination of the anti-bond Republicans, and to urge him to serve an order giving up three days to discussion of the Bond bill before attempting to force it through under a rule.

The call was made upon the Speaker, and these suggestions were made to him. The Committee on Rules met soon after, and when it reported the Bond bill, it was shorn of the provision for the retirement any cancellation of the greenbacks, and not only that, but the Committee on Rules had concluded it would be well to offer further inducement to the anti-bond men by prolonging the discussion a day. Having stricken out the greenback-retiring clause, the chief reason for opposition by the anti-bond men was removed, but there still was some reason for maintaining an opposition which could not be removed by increasing the time for discussion.

It turns out that after the Thursday night's caucus, the friends of Mr. Reed, alarmed at the prospect of the defeat of the Bond bill, and stimulated to action by the report of the decision of the conference, drove about the city to appeal to some of the seventy anti-bond men to abandon their position, and stand by the majority of Republicans.

While Mr. Reed was not quoted as being personally anxious, it is known that he looked upon the situation as one especially heavy with importance to him as an aspirant for Presidential nomination. There were eighty-two Democrats sure to be in opposition; with seventy Republicans they could defy the Committee on Rules and beat the bill. To be beaten on the first financial measure offered to the House, would be to receive such a blow that its effect might be felt against him in St. Louis next June. The arguments with the disaffected Republicans must have been made well, for it is asserted that before Friday morning twenty of the men counted upon in the Ebbitt House conference as sure to vote against the Committee on Rules, had been induced by the suggestion of a compromise to promise not to oppose the order.

"If the decision of the conference," said a friend of Mr. Reed to-night, "had been adhered to, the Bond bill would have been beaten by ten to fifteen votes, and the defeat for Mr. Reed would have been described as a McKinley victory, not that the McKinley men were concerned so much about the Bond bill, but that that bill, which will not become a law, would have been the most convenient one upon which to make a fight to show that this Congress was not absolutely a Reed Congress."

The vote of the Republican opposition was nearly all, if not quite all, a McKinley vote. It was not larger, simply because those who would have voted in opposition to the bill had been appealed to on the general party account not to permit the Republican side to be beaten.

The Republicans, by the by, may indulge in more of this sparring. Having made out his committee list, the Speaker cannot do much more to convert the members if they happen to hold the opinion that McKinley would be just as good a man as Reed to be President.

More than half the House members on the Republican side know McKinley only by reputation. As he is not here, where his feebleness and political cowardice can be detected, the men who think of him at all as a candidate are apt to harbor the idea that he is an ideal man for President, when he is only the man made large by their fancies. It may be gratifying to be Speaker, but the place is one in which a man must count upon being shot at if he is not only Speaker, but also a candidate for the Presidency.

Injured at the Brooklyn Bridge.

Charles Harwood, twenty years old, a clerk, of 1,276 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, while on his way home early yesterday morning, fell between the platform and a car at the New-York end of the Brooklyn Bridge.

He was so badly injured that an ambulance was called, and Surgeon Kenerson took him to the Hudson Street Hospital. There it was found that Harwood was suffering from a cerebral hemorrhage, concussion of the brain, and a bad scalp wound.

The surgeons believe that he will recover.

Ira D. Sankey Sings and Talks.

Ira D. Sankey, the celebrated singer, and George C. Stebbins drew a large crowd at Association Hall, Twenty-third Street and Fourth Avenue, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Sankey sang "Ninety and Nine," and Mr. Stebbins sang "The Homeland."

Mr. Sankey spoke on Genesis and the evidences that God existed and had created the world.

Mr. Sankey went through the first chapter of Genesis in his demonstration that God worked out all things in His own good time, in a day, a period of time, but a day not measured by twenty-four hours.

GRAVE CAVED IN ON TRACY

A Digger in Calvary Rescued by a Comrade—Headstone in Place Above Him.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Dec. 29.—There was a cave-in in Calvary Cemetery last night that buried a man alive and erected a headstone over him. The victim was Thomas Tracy, a gravedigger. He was rescued alive, and is now in St. John's Hospital, his condition being serious.

It is a rule of the cemetery corporation that a grave once started must be completed without interruption. Tracy started to dig a nine-foot grave in Section 8, Range 40, plot E, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Fortunately for Tracy another gravedigger was at work near by, or he would have occupied, for a considerable time, at least, the grave he was excavating for another. Shortly before 9 o'clock last night Tracy was down eight feet and was hurrying to get through. Suddenly the earth on one side of the grave cracked, and he saw that it was going to fall in on him. He had just time to give an unearthly yell, when he was smothered with earth. That was the last he knew until he was taken out by a gang of workmen.

Tracy's cry for help, carried on the night wind to Thomas Dooly, another gravedigger, out late owing to the cemetery rules, startled him, and his first thought was of spooks. He climbed in a hurry out of his grave and started off. He happened to go in the direction of the caved-in grave, and, coming up on it, at once realized what had happened.

Rushing back to his grave Dooley secured his spade, and, after working rapidly for a few minutes, managed to clear Tracy's head.

He found that the partly-buried man was still alive and ran for assistance. He came upon several men and they accompanied him back to the grave where Tracy was held prisoner.

It was considerable of a job to rescue him. The cave-in had undermined a large headstone that stood on a brick foundation, and stone and bricks had followed the earth on top of Tracy. He was virtually buried alive, and a headstone erected over him in the space of a moment.

When taken out the gravedigger was found to be seriously injured, and he was taken to St. John's Hospital in an ambulance. An examination disclosed that seven of his ribs had been broken and his right shoulder dislocated. The doctors fear he has suffered internal injuries and give little hope of his recovery.

Tracy is married and lives on Meeker Avenue, Brooklyn.

SUDDEN DEATH IN A CHURCH

Andrew B. Rogers, an Old Resident of the Ninth Ward, Dies in the Bedford Street Methodist Church.

Andrew B. Rogers, an old and respected resident of the Ninth Ward, died suddenly yesterday morning in the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Bedford and Morton Streets. The cause of death is believed to be heart disease.

Mr. Rogers was at his desk in the Union Dime Savings Bank, in which institution he had been employed thirty years, as usual on Saturday, but the same evening complained of feeling ill. He rose early yesterday and went to his church, of which he was a member of the official board. As he sat in his pew waiting for the service to begin several members of the congregation saw his head sink forward.

The Rev. S. Clarke Wright, pastor of the church, hastened to him, and sent the sexton for a physician, but when the doctor arrived Mr. Rogers was dead.

Mr. Rogers had been a prominent figure in the political and social life of the neighborhood. Although an active Republican, he never held political office. He was born May 19, 1825, near the house 25 Abingdon Square, in which he lived until his death. He took great interest in local affairs, and was a well-known promoter of improvements in the neighborhood. As a member of the Exempt Fire Company he organized Hose Company No. 40. He leaves a wife, the daughter of the late Capt. Phineas Pardee, owner of a line of steamers on the Hudson, and two children, Mrs. Andrew B. Rogers, Jr., and Charles H. Rogers. The funeral will probably take place Wednesday.

HEALER SCHLATTER FOUND

Discovered in a Mexican Village by Three Americans—He Is on His Way to Central America.

ALBUQUERQUE, New-Mexico, Dec. 29.—E. P. Houston, Receiver of the Peoria, Decatur, and Evansville Railroad; J. W. Snyder, a business man of Paris, Ill., and L. H. Stanley, have returned to this city from a few days' trip in search of "Healer" Schlatter. They found him in an obscure Mexican settlement, west of Cabazon, about eighty miles from here, sitting by the fire reading a Bible.

He laid hands on Mr. Houston, who had sought him to cure a paralysis of the left side. He held his hands for an hour or more, and Mr. Houston declares he has been greatly benefited, and hopes in time to be perfectly healed.

Schlatter told them that, so far as he knew, the Father had directed him to go to Central America, but he will stop some days at a Zuni reservation. He bade the strangers good-bye, mounted his white horse, and rode off through the sandy plain to the southwest.

MR. ANTONSANTE'S BODY FOUND

He Had Been Missing from His Home in New-Dorp Since Nov. 14.

NEW-DORP, S. I., Dec. 29.—Francesco Antonsante, a wealthy merchant of this place, disappeared Nov. 14, and his family were greatly alarmed, fearing he had met with foul play.

The mystery regarding his disappearance was not cleared up until Friday morning, when his body was found by boatmen off Bay Ridge. The body was decomposed, but it was positively identified by marks on the clothing and trinkets found in his pockets.

It was also too much decomposed to show whether or not he had met with foul play, committed suicide, or met death by accident. As he was near-sighted, and his eyeglasses were found clenched in his hand, it is thought that he had walked off a pier or overboard from a ship.

Mr. Antonsante was a native of Puerto Rico. He came to the United States about eight years ago, and settled at New-Dorp. In his younger days, it is said, he was one of the wealthiest planters on the Island of Cuba, and he had an extensive business in Puerto Rico.

His family, after two weeks had elapsed since his disappearance, learned that several Cuban expeditions had started out about the time he disappeared, and they thought that in their haste in getting away Mr. Antonsante did not have time to send them notice.

The funeral service will be held in Brooklyn to-morrow. Interment will be in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

Civil Service Commissioner Resigns.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Dec. 29.—State Civil Service Commissioner W. D. McKinstry has forwarded his resignation to Gov. Morton, to take effect as soon as his successor shall qualify. It is understood that Gov. Morton is being urged to appoint ex-Senator Lord of Yates County in Mr. McKinstry's place.

Gubernatorial Receptions.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Gov. Morton, attended by his staff, will receive at the Executive Chamber from 1 to 2 o'clock on the afternoon of New Year's Day, and the same afternoon, from 3 to 6 o'clock, the Governor and Mrs. Morton will hold a general reception at the Executive Mansion.

GOV. MORTON IS PONDERING

Uncertain Whether to be or Not to be a Presidential Candidate.

MAY DECIDE IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS

The Expection Is that He Will Make Up His Mind the Prize Is Worth Trying For—What Speaker Fish Says.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Gov. Morton is about ready to let his political friends know so clearly that there can be no mistake about it, whether he will make a genuine effort to secure a Presidential nomination next year or will be content to be the "favorite son" of the Empire State for one ballot and then retire from the field.

According to some of the Republican statesmen who enjoy the Governor's confidence, he will determine the question within forty-eight hours. When he shall reach a conclusion he may make no declaration publicly, but may give publicity to his purpose through the medium of his friends, who are likely to be here at the opening of the Legislative session Wednesday.

While in the last six months County Conventions, State Conventions, and various New-Yorkers of prominence have been declaring for Gov. Morton, he has been credited with having a Presidential bee in his hat. It is now said that he is debating whether, all things considered, he cares to make such a campaign as would be necessary if he should attempt to secure the nomination. His consideration of the subject has taken into the account his own family and public affairs, his business interests, and the chances of success.

His friends say he regards as one necessary thing a solid New-York delegation, first, last, and all the time—a delegation which would go to the convention with the determination to employ in his behalf all the arts of politics and bring to view all the staying qualities which the Maine men will manifest for Reed or the Ohio men for McKinley or the Iowa men for Allison.

Assured of this, and confident that Mr. Platt would remain loyal to him if the Governor determines that he wants the nomination, a campaign in other States will follow promptly, and sections of a Morton boom will be taken to States now claimed by Reed, McKinley, and Allison, and practical efforts will be made to infuse Morton sentiment into the hearts of the men who soon will begin to hold conventions for the election of delegates.

Some think there is no use waiting forty-eight hours to hear from Gov. Morton. Speaker Fish said to-day that the Governor was in the field. Mr. Fish had just come from the Executive Mansion. He did not say that a word had been spoken about Presidential candidates, but he gave his own views in reply to a question whether the Governor would make a formal declaration.

"It does not seem to me," said Mr. Fish, "that any declaration is needed. I think the Governor is a candidate. He was put in nomination by the last State Convention, and he has not signified that that action was distasteful to him. He is not hard at work in an effort to secure delegates, but has assumed the more dignified position, it seems to me, of allowing sentiment in his favor to develop itself if it exists. I think this is not only the most dignified, but the wisest course from a political standpoint.

"With so many candidates in the field, so aggressively at work, bad blood inevitably must be stirred up. Gov. Morton's present policy will not embroil his friends in quarrels which might prove disastrous for one who is seeking a nomination."

Such talk as this from so intimate a friend as Fish leaves little doubt that when Gov. Morton shall pass word around on New Year's Day that he has made up his mind, it will be that he is in the field.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

It Will Have Something to Say About Venezuela and also the Palisades.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—There has been some guessing here to-day as to the nature of the Governor's message to the Legislature. There are few members here, and none of them, unless it be Speaker Fish, knows anything about the forthcoming Executive document. The Speaker had an hour's talk with the Governor this afternoon.

Of course, the message will have something to say on excise, ballot reform, the expenditure of the $9,000,000 which the people voted for canal improvement, the Greater New-York, and the public institutions, such as the prisons, asylums, and the like.

The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES learned to-night that one thing that will receive some attention is of more than State interest. It is the question of preserving the Palisades of the Hudson, a thing in which New-Jersey is interested, and which appeals to all who love nature's unique works. The Governor, it is said, will take strong ground in favor of some action which may result in arresting the hands of those who are destroying the beauty and symmetry of the wall beside the Lower Hudson.

There is some discussion here of the Venezuelan question. The strong indorsement which people, without regard to party, gave to President Cleveland when he sent in his message has not been told in full. There are some letters on Gov. Morton's desk which testify to the patriotic ardor of a number of men who heretofore have not been heard from in the Venezuelan talk of the last ten days. These letters may number a half dozen, and they come from various parts of the State. They contain volunteer expressions of a willingness to begin the practical work of raising regiments in this State if the situation should become such as to require them.

Suggestions have been made that the Legislature take an early opportunity to put itself on record on the President's attitude on the Venezuelan question.

A resolution on that subject on the first day of the session would not be a surprise, although, as there is no political capital to be gained now, the Republican leaders say that nothing but a very conservative resolution would be tolerated for an instant.

Gov. Morton will discuss the attitude of the Government toward Venezuela in what his friends say will be "the American attitude," as distinguished from "jingoism."

HAVE "GREAT EXPECTATIONS."

Monroe Men Consider a Good Share of Canal Appropriation Theirs.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The Rochester delegation in the Assembly, headed by James M. E. O'Grady, who is to be Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, came to the city to-night. The members of the delegation have "great expectations." As they look at it, the nine-million-dollar canal appropriation is largely a local thing. They think Monroe County ought to get pickings out of that $9,000,000, which would make it worth while to live in that county for some years. They are shrewd people.

"Boss" Aldridge, the Superintendent of Public Works, lives in Rochester, and he will have charge of the canal improvements. Rochester men think he will take a proper view of the situation, and they are willing to help.

Among other legislators who arrived are Senator Chahoon of the Clinton, Essex, and Warren district, and Assemblymen Honsinger and Brownell.

A VERY DULL WEEK IN CONGRESS

Neither House Expects to Do Much Work Until the Holiday Season Shall Be Ended.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The reorganization of the committees of the Senate, upon which the steering committees of both the old parties have been working for three weeks, will be effected to-morrow by the passage of a resolution to be introduced by Mr. Mitchell, Chairman of the Republican committee. In violation of precedents for a number of years past, a yea-and-nay vote will be taken on the adoption of the resolution.

The Democrats say they intend to show to the country that the Republicans have more votes in the Senate than the Democrats, and therefore are entitled to take control, but it is possible that the Democrats hope by this vote to be able to show that a deal has been made by the Republicans with the Populists.

The reorganization will not go into effect practically until after Wednesday, for the present employes—committee clerks, &c.—have received their salaries for the month of December.

Besides the reorganization matter, an address by Mr. Lodge (Rep., Mass.) is on the programme for Monday on the resolution now on the table relative to the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine.

It is probable the Senate will indulge after-to-morrow's session in three-day recesses until the holiday season shall be over.

The new tariff bill is now before the Finance Committee, and a meeting of that body has been called for Tuesday. It is not probable that a report will be made before the end of next week.

The programme for the House this week is one of idleness. Under the working of the agreement announced Saturday by Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, the House will be called to order Tuesday to adjourn until Friday, when the operation will be repeated, adjournment being taken that day until Monday, Jan. 6, when the consideration of business will be resumed.

EXCITED CROWD AT SMALL FIRE

$300 Blaze in Charles Runyon's Fifth Avenue Home—Heat Caused Glass to Fall Out.

A small fire was discovered last night at 25 Fifth Avenue, the home of Charles Runyon, a distant relative of the United States Ambassador to Germany. The blaze was confined to a servant's room on the top floor of the house, a four-story brick building.

Some of the members of the family smelled smoke, and, investigating, discovered the fire. The heat was by that time so great that the glass in the window broke and fell into the street. A policeman of the Mercer Street Station heard the falling glass, and, looking up, saw a big cloud of smoke coming out of the window. He sent in an alarm, bringing the engines and a great crowd of people.

There were fully 1,500 people looking on while the engines were on the block. Some of the crowd became very much excited and several women screamed when they saw the inmates of No. 25 leave the house.

One of the firemen who went up to the room easily extinguished the flames. But the contents of the room were destroyed. The damage was about $300.

The house is owned by Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, who lives at 23 Fifth Avenue. A light had been left burning in the room, and some drapery caught fire from that.

GREAT DEMAND FOR AMBULANCES

Three Calls Sent to the Hudson Street Hospital in a Minute.

Three ambulance calls were received at the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday morning within one minute, one from the Tombs Prison, on Centre Street, another from the Oak Street Police Station, and a third from 10 Greenwich Street.

The first was at 10:45 o'clock, from the Oak Street Station House, which Surgeon Kenerson answered. This was for John Sheehan, twenty-eight years old, laborer, of 18 Batavia Street, who had been brought in by a policeman, suffering with lacerated wounds of the face and forehead. Sheehan said he had been assaulted, but refused to tell by whom. He went home.

While dressing his injuries, Surgeon Kenerson received notice from the hospital to go to the Tombs Prison. There he found Mabel Stewart, twenty-eight years old, a domestic, who said she was employed by a Mrs. Dalrymple at 18 Hill Street, Morristown, N. J. She was suffering with alcoholic hysteria, and after being treated, remained at the Tombs.

At the same time Surgeon Johnson had been to 10 Greenwich Street, a drug store, where he found Mary McCormick, twenty-one years old, of 45 Washington Street, suffering with fractures of both kneecaps. She had fallen in the street while returning from church. Both of her kneecaps were injured last Summer. She was taken to the hospital.

WOULD NOT PAY FOR A BROKEN WINDOW

Skahill Was Locked Up for the Night, but Was Discharged in the Morning.

John A. Skahill of Woodlawn, L. I., was a prisoner in the Centre Street Court yesterday morning, charged with malicious mischief, but was discharged from custody by Magistrate Deuel. The complainant was James Guarino, a conductor on a Third Avenue cable car, who lives at 320 East One Hundred and Ninth Street.

The story told by Skahill in court was that on Saturday afternoon he took his wife and two children, one a boy of four years, to visit his sister, in East Fifty-fourth Street. The boy received a large hand sled, and the family started home on a Third Avenue cable car about 11 o'clock, the boy carrying the sled. When the car reached the Brooklyn Bridge it stopped with a jar that threw the boy off his feet.

In his haste to catch his son and prevent him from being injured, Skahill knocked the sled through one of the car windows. Guarino, the conductor, asked him to pay $5 for the broken window, and when Skahill refused he called a policeman, who arrested him.

He was locked up all night, and his family was obliged to return home alone. Skahill was discharged, and E. E. Price, who represented him, said he would at once bring suit against the railroad company for false imprisonment.

Social Reform Club Discussion.

The regular Sunday meeting of the Social Reform Club was held last night at 88 Second Avenue, with Childs F. Winsgate in the chair. The discussion of the subject of last Sunday, "The Economics of the Labor Movement," was continued last night by the Rev. Mr. Bliss. He said:

"I believe that the unemployed should be engaged on public works. Another thing that should be righted is the collection of taxes on real estate, so that the rich will not have to pay less than their humbler neighbors."

Steamer British Empire Damaged.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The British steamer British Empire, which sailed from Boston Dec. 14 for London, has put into Falmouth in a damaged condition. In a dense fog yesterday, when off the Scilly Islands, the steamer struck a rock, injuring her bottom. Her forward compartment is full of water.

The Norwegian bark Freden, which sailed from Garston Nov. 21 for Para, has been wrecked off Salinas. Her crew was landed at Para.

Meadowbrook Members Improving.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., Dec. 29.—The condition of Mrs. Kinsley Magown and Harry S. Page, who were injured Saturday while attending the cross country run with the hounds of the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, was somewhat improved to-day. Dr. C. G. J. Finn of Hempstead said that unless internal inflammation of a serious nature sets in he thought Mr. Page's recovery would be a matter of but several months.

TRUSTED THE STRANGER

M. de Rog's Experience with a Polished Frenchman.

THEY MET ON BOARD THE FRIESLAND

His New Acquaintance Said He Was the Count de Reviere—De Rog Is Looking for His Money and Watch.

Among the passengers on the Red Star steamship Friesland on her last westward trip were two well-dressed, distinguished-looking foreigners, apparently the best of friends. One was the "Count Arnan de Reviere of Paris," the other M. Leo de Rog of Brussels. Another distinguished person on the boat was the Countess d'Ivry. The Countess went to the Hotel Brunswick and the two men to the Hotel Martin.

M. de Rog now says the Count is no Count, but a swindler, and the Countess is wiser because of having met the polished Frenchman.

According to de Rog's story, the Count came aboard the Friesland at Antwerp, and by his pleasant manners soon won many friends. He and de Rog were placed with two other men in one stateroom, and de Rog, feeling crowded, went to the purser and got a stateroom by himself.

"The Earl," said Mr. de Rog, in telling the story yesterday, "asked me how I came to be so fortunate. I explained, and the upshot of it was that at his request I admitted him to my compartment, and he shared it with me the rest of the voyage.

"He brought with him a small trunk, a handbag, and some outer clothing. He was a gentleman, apparently, and we became fast friends. He knew my family—all of them but one—and told me many little incidents of a family nature that went far toward establishing him in my good graces.

"About the third day out he opened his trunk and threw about carelessly an array of jewels and trinkets that fairly dazzled me. He was a walking jewelry shop. He had half a dozen watches of the latest and most artistic patterns, scores of jeweled rings, cuff buttons, studs, and diamonds in all shapes and designs, many ornamented with coronets.

"That same afternoon he paced up and down the cabin and seemed much depressed. I was ill at the time, but after awhile I asked him what the trouble was. He replied that through some misadventure he had brought the wrong trunk to his stateroom—the trunk with his money was down in the hold.

"He said he had but 40f. in his pocket, and that would never last him, as he wanted plenty of champagne.

"He asked me if I could lend him $10, at the same time exhibiting a check for $1,000, which he said he would get cashed when he reached New-York.

"I gave him the money and offered to give him more, but he refused it. He asked me how much I had, but I did not tell him. The next afternoon he came into my cabin and complained that he had used up the $10 buying wine. He did not ask for more.

"He went to his trunk and drew out a chronometer of the most improved kind and threw it on my bed, saying: 'You have been so kind to me, I think I will make you a present.' I told him I did not want the watch, but, he insisting, I took it. A day or so later, while we were in the cabin, he invited me and the passengers, about forty-eight in number, to drink champagne with him. At the height of the fun he beckoned me out to the deck and then told me he had made a fool of himself, had not a cent to pay for the stuff, and the upshot of it was he got $40 from me. He made friends with several other passengers.

"While I was attempting to open the saloon door one day, to go on deck, I felt a hand grasp mine in an attempt to take a gold ring, set with three diamonds, from my finger. Turning, I beheld the Count, who greeted me as if the whole thing was a joke.

"He had coronets on everything—even his writing paper. But here's a funny thing: He was writing one day, and I noticed that his paper bore the coronet of a Marquis. I questioned him about it, and he replied: 'Why, how strange! It is some of my sister's stationery.'"

Arriving at New-York the Count went with M. de Rog to the Hotel Martin, but his baggage did not go with him. Touching on the baggage incident M. de Rog said:

"When we reached the dock the Count said: 'I have arranged with the barber to get my trunks ashore without paying any duty.' When my trunks were examined no less than five officers stood about me. They took every article I owned, and shook it out, even diving their hands into my overcoat pockets. They repeated the question, 'Where is all your jewelry?' several times. The Count's trunks were not touched.

"Well, after arriving at the Hotel Martin the Count invited me to breakfast. We parted at Broadway at 2 o'clock that afternoon, after he had borrowed almost the last penny I had. I was to be back before 6 o'clock to partake of a dinner that he had invited several gentlemen to—also friends made aboard ship. The friends came, but not the Count.

M. de Rog said he started out to find his friends, and found instead that he had been bunkoed. The Count had registered at the Murray Hill Hotel subsequently, but went to Montreal after writing a letter to his victim, saying he would make good his debts. He is now in Philadelphia, it is said.

The Countess d'Ivry is now at the Hotel Brunswick. She was to have started back to France last Wednesday, but changed her mind. It was said that, with half a dozen other passengers on the Friesland, the Countess had been bunkoed out of quite a deal of money by the Count.

She seemed much amused at the situation.

"Suppose I have lost a thousand dollars or more, what is the use of saying anything? He was a sharp fellow," she said. "I doubt if you will catch him."

"He said he knew my family well, and he seemed to be well acquainted with many we knew in Paris, but, then, who could tell?

M. de Rog says he not only took with him the watch he had presented to him, but the one de Rog carried. As a result, de Rog had to pawn his ring last week to tide him over a day or so until he gets some funds from Belgium.

The Count is described as 5 feet 11 inches in height, florid complexion, blonde mustache, weight about 180 pounds, of pleasing address, speaking English very brokenly, but a good French scholar.

The Belgian Consul has been called upon to investigate the case.

Shotgand Killed His Neighbor.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Dec. 29.—Howard Newsom, a farmer living at the mouth of Salt Creek, on the Sandy, heard some one on his front porch at 3 o'clock this morning. He fired through a window, killing a neighbor named Fletcher Wallace. Newsom claims that the man was trying to enter his house, but Wallace's family claims he went to see Newsom to borrow a horse.

Ex-Senator Creamer Improves.

Ex-Senator Thomas J. Creamer was reported to have improved very much during yesterday at his home, 39 West Thirty-fifth Street, and last evening was resting comfortably.

On New Year's Day The N. Y. Herald

Will print the opening chapters of its $10,000 Prize Novel by Julian Hawthorne, entitled "A Fool of Nature." The story will be handsomely illustrated and continued daily until concluded. Don't miss it.—Adv.

STATE REPRESENTATIVE SLAIN

Dr. W. H. Taylor of the Illinois Legislature Shot by Postmaster John H. Pace of Weldon.

WELDON, Ill., Dec. 29.—Dr. William H. Taylor, a member of the lower house of the General Assembly from the Thirtieth District, was shot and killed at 8 o'clock last night by John H. Pace, the Postmaster of this town. Pace pleads self-defense, while the friends of his victim assert that the shooting was premeditated and the result of jealousy.

Dr. Taylor had practiced medicine here for twenty-eight years, and was popular with all classes. Pace had been separated from his wife for over a year, and had accused Dr. Taylor of being the cause of his family troubles. To these charges little attention was paid at that time, Dr. Taylor's reputation being such as to cast general discredit upon them.

Bent on securing his mail, the doctor entered the Post Office shortly before 8 o'clock last night. While standing at the window, it is said, he demanded of Postmaster Pace an explanation of a letter which he had heard the latter had written regarding a suit he (Pace) was prosecuting against the representatives. Pace says that he told the doctor to leave, but that the latter advanced upon him, threatening an assault, whereupon he shot him.

No one but the two participants were present at the time, but the shot attracted scores of people. Mr. Pace made no effort to flee, but calmly surrendered his revolver when asked for it, saying his life had been in danger, and he had fired only in self-defense. Angry mutterings were heard, but no violence was offered when the authorities took him in charge.

Dr. Taylor had long been prominent in political circles in this part of the State. Among his close friends were Senator Cullom and John R. Tanner.

ENFORCING THE SUNDAY LAWS

A Flower Peddler and Two Bill Posters Were Arrested Yesterday.

Peter Mensres, thirty years old, a Greek flower peddler, who has his stand in front of 209 Sixth Avenue, was arrested yesterday morning for selling two bunches of violets. He was taken to Jefferson Market Police Court and discharged. He returned to his stand and a few hours later was seen to sell more flowers by Detective Gill of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who rearrested him. He was released on bail.

Harry E. Sands, thirty-one years old, and Adolph Wachenheiner, bill posters, employed by the Aronson Brothers, of the Bijou Theatre, were arrested yesterday afternoon for placing billboards advertising the theatre's performance in doors and windows on Broadway, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh Streets. They were released on bail provided by Albert Aronson, and will appear in Jefferson Market Court this morning.

CURSED HIS ENEMIES AND DIED

Suicide of the Man Who Discovered the Rob Roy Mine.

BEAVER, Utah, Dec. 29.—Fred White, discoverer of the Rob Roy mine, and at one time very wealthy, has committed suicide. In a letter, written just before his death, he calls down curses on those who "robbed" him.

He also expresses the wish that his heart shall be punctured two or three times after his body shall be found in order that death may be certain.

He had a horror of being buried alive.

Trolley Switchman Quinn Killed.

John Quinn, twenty-six years old, a switchman employed by the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, who lived with his wife and two children at 102 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, died in the Brooklyn Hospital last evening from a compound fracture of the skull. Quinn was repairing the trolley wire on Fulton Street at Middaugh Street yesterday afternoon. He was standing on the top of a Gates Avenue car, and his hands were not covered. While passing under the trolley pole he straightened up, and in so doing came in contact with the pole, and immediately received a severe shock.

He was knocked off the top of the car, and fell headlong into the street in front of the car. His skull was farctured.

Opposition to Premier Greenway.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Dec. 29.—The Conservatives are organizing to make a strong fight against Premier Greenway at the election Jan. 15. They do not expect to defeat him on his school policy, but are making an attack on his general administration work. They claim that all the registration lists have been stuffed. Candidates were nominated on both sides by conventions held yesterday.

Thrown from His Carriage in the Park

A team of horses attached to a light wagon came dashing down Central Park West last evening, and at Sixty-sixth Street collided with some building material and stone, and threw the driver, Charles Newsman of 236 East Forty-sixth Street, from the carriage, breaking his leg. The team continued on Central Park West and into Eighth Avenue. Mr. Newsman was taken to Roosevelt Hospital.

Arrested for Fast Driving.

James Finam of 1,081 Lexington Avenue was arrested yesterday afternoon for fast driving on St. Nicholas Avenue, near One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street. Charles Winter of 1,031 First Avenue and James Hallohan of 1,790 Park Avenue were also arrested yesterday afternoon on the same charge. The men will be arraigned in the Harlem Police Court this morning.

A Man's Life Saved by a Girl.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Dec. 29.—Mary McGill, aged eighteen, saved John Cuddy's life last night. Cuddy had fallen on the Delaware and Hudson Railroad track, in front of an approaching train, near Mill Creek. She sprang to his rescue, caught him by the collar, and pulled him from the roadbed just as the train reached the spot.

Big Snowstorm in the Far West.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 29.—A big snowstorm has interfered seriously with railroad traffic out West. The storm began Friday. It appears to have been especially severe in Washington. For a distance of nearly ten miles, between Madison and Wellington, slides of snow and earth made it impossible for the overland trains to get through.

Unique Cause for Suicide.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29.—John C. Kelly of Mount Sterling, Ky., aged twenty-six, committed suicide at the Town Street House to-day by taking carbolic acid. He left a note stating that he killed himself because his aunt, who lives here, did not invite him to dinner Christmas Day.

Judge Moore Slightly Better.

Judge Henry A. Moore was reported at the Clarendon Hotel, Brooklyn, last night to be slightly better, but his physician has not much hope for his recovery. Judge Moore will have served twenty-four years continuously as County Judge at midnight to-morrow, when his term expires.

Dandelions at Shelter Island.

GREENPORT, L. I., Dec. 29.—A wonderful feature of the mild condition of Winter in this section of the country is the abundance of dandelions which are blooming at Shelter Island, the noted Summer resort.

Mississippi's Capitol Unsafe.

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 29.—Recent investigations of the condition of the State Capitol have demonstrated that it is in an unsafe condition. Experts say it is likely to collapse at any time.

NO CLUE TO THE THIEVES

Burden Jewel Robbery Is Still a Mystery.

DETECTIVES WORKING IN THE DARK

Rumors of Negotiations Not Verified—Corrected Description of Stolen Articles.

MRS. BURDEN DISCUSSES HER LOSS

Sanguine in Spite of Absence of Good News—The Tiara Once Belonged to the Empress Eugenie.

No announcement of the recovery of any part of the $58,930 in jewels and money taken Friday night from the residence of Isaac Townsend Burden, 5 East Twenty-sixth Street, was made yesterday, nor was the capture of any one implicated in the well-planned robbery heralded.

While it was evident that the detectives were, under the urging of Acting Captain O'Brien, striving their utmost to secure the thieves, no hint of any hopeful discovery was given. The work of investigation appeared to be as active at night as during the day. It was learned that the families of several of those prominent in the case had been notified not to expect them home until after midnight.

A rumor that Mr. Burden's advertised offer to negotiate for the return of the jewels had resulted in a communication from the thieves was not verified, as both Chief Detective O'Brien and Mr. Burden were mute to all inquiry on the subject.

Color to the rumor was, however, given by Mr. Burden's doings, while his declaration that there was no good news late in the day suggested that the crank had not failed to seize on such a golden opportunity to assert himself.

Mr. Burden was busy from breakfast time until evening, on foot, in his carriage, and in public conveyances. He returned home hungry, and, to all appearances, dejected. He said that if he had any good news he would be only too glad to tell it, but of the steps taken to recover the property and capture the thieves he must be silent.

It was learned that a story that negotiations for the return of the property had advanced so far that Mr. Burden talked with a go-between at the office of the Knickerbocker Trust Company, Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, was based on inference. Mr. Burden is a Director of the company, and the offices are one block from his house. Owing to these circumstances, and the facilities for telephonic communication at the offices, Mr. Burden, instead of having the detectives call at his house, where yesterday there were many social callers with messages of sympathy and encouragement, he made the offices a headquarters.

The Secretary of the company, F. L. Eldridge, was there, but his visit, it was said, meant nothing, as it was his habit to call there every Sunday.

Acting Captain O'Brien was curt in his announcement that he had no news to give out. This was at 5 P. M., when he visited Police Headquarters for the first time. After a brief stay he left, saying he might return at 10 o'clock. One of the details he made was of two Central Office detectives, who were constantly on the block bounded by Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Streets and Fifth and Madison Avenues.

In regard to the circulars for the pawnbrokers of this city and Brooklyn and Jersey City, it was said that this morning all would have arrived at their destination, and that every centre of population in the United States had been notified of the robbery. At the Detective Bureau the officers on duty reported that no arrests had been made.

The following descriptive list of the stolen jewelry was furnished yesterday by Mrs. Burden:

One necklace by Renaudin and Tiffany & Co., Paris, containing thirty-one graduated diamonds, close cut down ranging from two to ten carats in silver setting; value, $30,000.

One tiara, once the property of the Empress Eugénie, eleven ivy leaves, set solid with diamonds, upper and lower bar with large diamond centre, ten carats graduated to three carats at back, 20 attachment; value $7,000.

One band ring, by Boucher, Paris, composed of a three-leafed curved piece, containing thirty-eight diamonds, three-forths of a carat each.

One gold bar pin, with solitaire diamond in centre.

Two cloverleaf lace pins, with three di

Life

is misery to thousands of people who have the taint of scrofula in their blood. Happiness returns when the scrofulous taint is eradicated by the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's
Sarsaparilla

Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

newspapers have been very kind, and I cannot thank them too much. I do not like sensations, but I have found no story sensational enough to suit my idea of the atrocity, the audacity of the thieves. I can, of course, disregard the loss in the sense of losing articles worth quite a large sum of money, and, to a certain extent, I set aside sentimental considerations, although many of the articles were cherished souvenirs. But what tries me most is the impertinence, the daring of these thieves to enter my house and make way with my property.

"No, I have no good news, if you mean traces of my jewelry. I am sorry that I am not free to talk of the loss, except to describe my property, hoping in that way to aid in its recovery. That is the only point on which Capt. O'Brien does not insist on secrecy. As to the character of the robbery, there can be but one conclusion—that it was planned and executed wholly by professional thieves.

"No, it is not true that the settings or any part of the settings of the jewels of the tiara were found, with the case, in the yard of Mrs. Stevenson's house. The case was found, and a metal band used to hold the tiara securely on the head."

Capt. Pickett said that what he knew of the progress of the Central Office detectives led him to believe that they had done their best and had accomplished but little. He had talked with several, and none had suggested the theory of an "inside job." Their efforts appeared to be devoted to the unravelling of the smartest professional robbery on record. His own men, the Captain said, had not been idle, but they had furnished no information of importance.

ANOTHER BIG DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Mrs. Barnes of Central Park West Loses $7,000 Worth of Jewels.

The offer of $1,000 reward in a daily newspaper yesterday for the return of jewels stolen from 239 Central Park West, Friday, brought to light a diamond theft which, though not involving so great a loss as the Burden robbery, was characterized by an equal amount of boldness, and left no better clues for the detectives to work on.

The theft comes under that species of robberies known by the detectives as "dinner jobs," which means that while the family and servants were all engaged in the dining room or kitchen the thief entered the house by the front door, quickly ran to the place where the jewels were usually kept, secured them, and beat a retreat, without being encountered by an occupant of the house.

The victim is Mrs. Francis N. Barnes, who lives with her two sons. She values the jewels which were stolen from her bedroom at $7,000. In addition to this sealskin cape and $80 in cash were stolen. Mrs. Barnes has occupied the four-story granite house at Eighty-fourth Street and Central Park West nearly four years. Since her husband died she has been living there quietly with her sons, both of whom are grown.

She was summoned to dinner Friday at 6:30 o'clock from her apartment on the third floor, which she uses as a sitting room and dressing room. Her jewelry was in boxes, lying loose, in the top drawer of her dressing case. Before going to dinner she took off a ring and put it in the drawer, noticing at the time that all her jewelry was there. She thinks she locked the drawer.

On returning from dinner she found the drawer partly open and completely relieved of its valuable contents. In some instances the boxes and the jewels had been taken, while in others the empty boxes were left behind.

The thief overlooked an eighteen-hundred-dollar crescent of diamonds and a large diamond cross. Both of these lay face down on top of the dressing case, and had the appearance of being only pieces of common metal.

A search of the house revealed nothing but the fact that a sealskin cape, which had been thrown across the bed in the room underneath, and $80 in cash, which lay near by, had also been stolen.

The three servants employed by Mrs. Barnes are: Kate, the cook; Alice, the waitress, a colored maid, and George, who attends to the furnace. The girls Mrs. Barnes has known for a long time, but the colored man, whose last name or address both the detectives and Mrs. Barnes refused to disclose, has been at the house only two months. He was introduced, however, by the man who held the position before him, and was considered trustworthy. Mrs. Barnes will not listen to any intimation that there was inside connivance in the robbery.

"I trust all the servants, and do not suspect them for an instant," was all she would say regarding the robbery yesterday.

Detective Sergeant Price and Detectives Lang and Donohue, from the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, remained at the house yesterday afternoon. When they left they said they had not a clue to the thief. They acknowledged that George, the colored man, had been shadowed Saturday night, but said no suspicion rested on him.

"This man," Detective Lang said, "was accustomed to come to the house in the morning, fix the furnace, do odd chores, get his breakfast, and leave. He returned at 5:30 o'clock, went through the same routine, and left at 7 o'clock. He was in the house at the time of the robbery, but we have concluded that he was not connected with it.

"This job was evidently the work of a professional thief, who either entered through the front door which may have been left open, or with the aid of a skeleton key. It was easy for him to get to the third floor, as the carpets are all very soft, and a footstep could not be heard. The job was done very quickly, the whole thing not lasting over seven minutes. He first ransacked the top drawer of the dressing case, because that is where women usually keep their jewels. On his way down he noticed the cape and the money, and took them along. This is the only theory we have at present.

"No thief could have entered from the rear, as he would have encountered some of the servants. He could not have entered from the roof, for there is no entrance there, and the adjoining house is much lower than the Barnes mansion."

The list of stolen jewelry as furnished by Mrs. Barnes to the police is as follows:

One diamond sunburst pin, with one large stone and eight small ones.
Turquoise ring, set with old mine stones.
Opal ring, set with thirteen small diamonds.
Gold ring, set with a three carat emerald and a large diamond on each side.
Emerald ring, set with fourteen diamonds.
Gold mosaic bracelet.
Gold bracelet, set with jewels in the shape of two birds.
Large gold hairpin.
Pearl necklace, with diamond clasp.
Diamond stick pin, set with pearls.
Ruby pin, surrounded by seven diamonds.
Enameled stick pin, set with pearls.
Pair of diamond earrings.
Bar pin, set with twelve pearls.
Bar pin, in which was a large ruby.
Bar pin, set with seven diamonds.
Miniature brooch, with three gold daisies, and in the centre of each a large diamond.
Emerald ring, with two diamonds of, three-quarters of a carat.
Emerald ring, with old fashioned setting, containing one row of rose diamonds and one row of small stones.
Ruby ring, with a large cross of large diamonds.
Diamond cluster ring, of one and a half carats stone.
Large diamond ring, on which are engraved the initials "J. C. B."
White enameled brooch, with seven diamonds.
Brooch, with a miniature and ten diamonds, marked "Dryce r."
Horseshoe pin, with eight diamonds.
Horseshoe pin, with a large pearl, surrounded by fourteen diamonds.
Plain gold band ruby, set with big diamonds.
Large marquise ring, set with sixteen diamonds.
Gold bracelet, set with five stones.
String of cut gold beads.
Bracelet of old gold links.

The fact that many of the articles are gifts makes it almost impossible to estimate the value of the stolen property. Five thousand dollars is the lowest estimate put on it, and Mrs. Barnes thinks a correct estimate would add at least $2,000 more.

It was denied at the house yesterday that any carelessness was displayed by the servants in leaving doors and windows open. On the contrary, the greatest precaution was exercised, they said.

At the rear of the house is a two-story extension, but this presents no opening for a thief, as the windows are barred. Entrance might have been effected by means of a ladder to the rear of the extension, and from there through a window into the main part of the house. This, however, is considered by the detectives as too risky even for a professional thief to attempt.

ALL DETECTIVES TAKE AN INTEREST

A Retired Member of the City Force Gives His Views.

Among the old members of the police force, as well as those of the new régime, there is deep interest in the diamond robbery. The value of the booty, the clever manner in which the servants were eluded, and the absolute mystery surrounding the perpetrators are all calculated to attract the attention of all detectives.

Capt. O'Brien and his entire force realize that their reputations are at stake. They are all working as hard as they can. They will hardly sleep until every possible thing has been done.

"It will be almost a miracle if they succeed," an old detective said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night:

"They cannot do work without 'stool pigeons.' Suppose you should be robbed on an elevated train and should report the case at Headquarters, and I was detailed on it. If I should go to a friend of yours and ask him what he knew about the robbery you would be inclined to call me a fool, wouldn't you?

"If you want to catch a thief you must find out something about him, and to do this you must ask another thief. I will give you a case in point. You remember some years ago a watch was stolen from M. H. De Young of The San Francisco Chronicle, as he came out of the Empire Theatre.

"That case was reported to Byrnes that night. He sent out for a certain pickpocket. I went to the place where the fellow hung out, and told him where to meet the Chief. The two met at 1 o'clock in the morning in a quiet place. The Chief asked what 'mob'—that is the word for a gang of thieves—was 'working' the Empire. He got his information, and next day we had the thief and the watch.

"Whenever a robbery was reported under the old régime we set out to find what 'mob' was working the particular district. Once that was learned, with the aid of the description given us, we were generally able to pick out our men.

"We used to know where the thieves 'hung out.' Pickpockets used to frequent the dives on the Bowery, and First and Second Streets, and Stanton and Hester. We could pick them up almost any time we wanted them.

"Bank sneak thieves used to hang around on the corners of Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second Streets. There are some of them around there now, but the new men do not know them.

"The bunko men used to be around Broadway and Seventh Avenue, near Forty-second Street. Burglars could be found on First, Second, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Twenty-ninth Streets.

"But the 'dives' had to be broken up, and the fellows scattered. Even after that, however, Byrnes had them under control. They would report to him when new men came around, and would let him know where different men could be found. Now no reports are made at Headquarters. Most of the thieves have scattered.

"This Burden robbery is the biggest steal of its kind I've ever heard about. I don't believe there is a record of second-story men getting so much plunder and getting away with it so neatly. We have heard of lots of five and ten thousand dollar cases, but this beats them all. The work was neatly done.

"I have been there and looked over the ground. I believe any man who would suspect those servants does not know anything about such a case. That piece of work was done by thieves, and remarkably clever ones, too. It was well laid out beforehand.

"I should not be surprised to learn that the thieves had been waiting for several months. They may have started on the case in Newport and waited for a favorable opportunity. They took no chances. The man who went inside the house knew where he was going. He knew how the land lay.

"Mrs. Burden was a fashionable woman who was proud of her diamonds and liked to display them. She may have been spotted at a big reception at Newport or here, or at the opera. Her jewels were accurately scanned by the thieves and the place was marked for plunder.

"I am not sure the fellow went through the Brunswick. He may have done so, and it seems quite probable that he did. But, from his movements, I think he must have slipped into the house during the daytime and hid in the garret or in the basement. These second-story men are very clever in that line. I could hide away twenty men in the Burden residence, and guarantee they would not be discovered during the ordinary routine of a day.

"The man was very cool. He went about his work in a business-like way. He took the precaution of trying the bathroom door, to learn if it was locked. Then he locked the doors of both rooms while he was working. He made no frightened break when the doors were tried. He cast the jewel case into the next yard to divert suspicion. You may depend upon it, he knew just what he was doing."

NEW-YORKERS ARE CARELESS.

Give Thieves an Opportunity, ex-Sergt. Bird Says.

"Had Superintendent Byrnes remained on the force I am convinced he would have shown the commission and the public that he could protect the city," ex-Sergt. Isaac Bird, who went to Headquarters with Mr. Byrnes and was his right-hand man until his retirement, said yesterday. Mr. Bird is now on the retired list.

"This latest diamond robbery is a clever piece of work," Mr. Bird said yesterday. "I have not been out myself, so that I could see them, but from reports of work being done, I imagine that some of the best 'workers' are coming back to the city.

"I am not familiar with a great many of the best of the new men. You see, for years New-York has been regarded as a very bad place for them, and they have not come here. Therefore, there are many whom I would not know, except by reputation.

"It is probable that 'second-story men' did this work. They came prominently to the front ten years ago, when there was a series of robberies by them. Their work was something new, and it was rated difficult for us to break them up. The rope ladder was their favorite method of going into a house. They would throw it over the cornice and go up as a monkey goes up a ladder. They were very agile.

"Once inside, of course, their work was easy. They would generally go in during the dinner hour, and escape from the front door. The epidemic of such robberies caused a new style in building, and cornices are now generally made with no projection that would sustain a ladder.

"Citizens of New-York generally have become careless lately. There were so few robberies that they have lived in fancied security, and given plenty of opportunity for such work as this."

BURGLAR CAUGHT BY A POLICEMAN.

Patrolman Meacle Captured Him in a Boarding House.

Policeman Meacle of the West Thirtieth Street Station, while patrolling his beat at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, noticed that the iron grating of the areaway leading to the cellar of the house at 15 West Twenty-second Street was open. The house is occupied by Mrs. Mollie Besson, who keeps boarders.

Meacle rang the doorbell, and when Mrs. Besson put her head out of the window he told her he believed there was a burglar in the house. James Newsom, one of the lodgers, admitted the policeman.

When the policeman struck a light in the hall he saw the burglar trying to crouch behind an overcoat hanging at the rear end of the hall. The man ran out of the hall into the kitchen, and hid under a table. He was found by Newsom, but the burglar resisted arrest. When Meacle placed the muzzle of a revolver at his head he consented to go to the station without further trouble.

The prisoner, who was a colored man, said he was Lee Jordan, twenty-seven years old, a waiter, living at 522 West Forty-fifth Street.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday Jordan told Magistrate Kudlich that he had called on the cook of the house to see if he could find work. Magistrate Kudlich told him he should have told a less absurd story, and held him for trial in $1,000 bail.

THE MACLEAN ROBBERY OF 1879.

Bank Notes and Diamonds stolen from a Boarding House.

In the history of robberies of magnitude in this city which are unsolved mysteries, none is more interesting, inscrutable and strange than one committed Oct. 10, 1879, at the boarding house of Mrs. Mary S. Bowen, 34 to 38 East Twentieth Street, the victim being Dr. Norman Collier Maclean, an Englishman of distinguished lineage and wildly eccentric habits.

Dr. Maclean came to America after the world had been convulsed by the testimony adduced at the trial for manslaughter of an adventurer who, it was charged, killed the doctor's sister, Annie Jane Fanny Maclean, by forcing her to drink liquor. The trial ended in a conviction which sent the accused to prison for several years.

Dr. Maclean married a Miss Byron, whose father, "George Gordon de Luna Byron," was once conspicuous in this city as a claimant to descent from Lord Byron, and as a peddler of Byroniana, and relics of Keats and Shelley. He was exposed and pilloried by Leigh Hunt, and his impostures were the subject of many articles in The London Athenaeum. There were other records of the checkered fortunes of the "Pseudo Byron," and his family.

When Dr. Maclean arrived in New-York he had £16,000 in Bank of England notes and unset diamonds worth $20,000. He was addicted to the morphine habit, and careless, and his fortune was known to many, including a Capt. Bull, a compatriot.

Dr. Maclean went to dinner with his wife on the day of the robbery, leaving in a trunk in a hall room a tin box in which were diamonds worth $5,000, and bank notes representing £6,910. During his absence the house was entered by a thief and the tin box was rifled, but, in leaving, the thief dropped a package in which were £3,750 and $2,000 worth of gems. The rest of the bank notes and the diamonds were never recovered.

Chief of Detectives Kealy and Max F. Schmittberger, now a Captain of Police, then detective of the Nineteenth Precinct, investigated the robbery, and Capt. Bull was arrested, exonerated, and discharged. The guilty person was supposed to be a relative by marriage of Dr. Maclean, but the crime was never brought home to him. There is still doubt as to the character of the robbery, some holding that it was the work of a professional thief.

Dr. Maclean committed suicide in Europe several years later.

SAID HE HAD A POST OFFICE ROBBER

Dietz Called at Police Headquarters and the 30th Street Station—Locked Up for Not Paying Fare.

A poorly dressed young man called at Police Headquarters yesterday and declared that he had caught one of the Post Office robbers and wanted assistance in catching the other two. He also wanted some one to help him find the Burden jewelry robbers. It is said that the man comes in the same way to Headquarters after every large robbery. It was learned that his name is C. O. Dietz of 402 East Thirty-eighth Street.

Dietz drove up to the Thirtieth Street Police Station about 6 o'clock last evening in a brougham, and insisted on seeing Capt. Pickett. The men were being turned out at that time, and no one was admitted to the building.

Dietz was very impatient, and offered a man who was standing near by $25,000 if he would come with him. He insisted that Killoran, Allen, and Russell were where he could lay his hands on them.

Just then Detective McVea, who worked on the Post Office robbery case, came along, and Dietz pushed him into the coach to drive to Headquarters. They came back in a few minutes. Capt. Pickett brought before Dietz a young man who looked like Killoran. Dietz was much frightened when the "prisoner" attempted to assault him for informing on him.

Dietz drove around some more and finally came back to the West Thirtieth Street Station, where, on request of the driver, he was arrested for refusing to pay his fare. He will be arraigned this morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court, and will probably be examined as to his sanity.

THE INDIANS IN NEED OF FOOD

Report that Ignacio's Band Suffers Because the Government Does Not Keep Its Word.

DENVER, Dec. 29.—It is reported that Chief Ignacio and his band of Ute Indians are starving on the western end of the reservation set apart for them by act of Congress last February, the Government not having kept its promise to establish an agency on the lands reserved. The chief was informed early in the Fall that if he and his tribe would go to the agency at the eastern end of the reservation, a distance of seventy-five miles, they would receive their money and rations, and the promised agency in their own district at Navajo Springs would be established before Winter. But the Government has not kept its word, and the Indians have received no rations for months.

Chief Ignacio says that he will starve before he will go to the old agency again. He says he has kept his agreement and wonders why "Washington" does not keep his. It is feared some of his young men will forage on neighboring cattle ranges, and this will precipitate bloodshed. The Durango Board of Trade has aided the Indians materially, and white settlers near them have fed them out of scanty stocks.

The Durango Board of Trade appealed in vain to Indian Commissioner Browning, and now has begun a general appeal to Washington and to the people of the United States to supply the starving redmen with the necessaries of life.

MAJOR ANDREWS SPEAKS IN CHURCH

Tells the Duty of the Churchman to the City and State.

Police Commissioner Andrews addressed the congregation in the Church of St. John the Evangelist last night on the "Duty of Churchmen to the City and State."

Mr. Andrews said by churchmen he meant Christians, and said that he referred more particularly to municipalities, as the cities made the States and the States the Nation, and that just so far as the government of the cities was pure, just so far there would be purity in the government of the States and the nations.

He called attention to the fact that more than one-third of the population in the State was centred in the Cities of New-York, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, and that just because there was this great concentration in the cities, there was so much municipal bad government. He referred to the spoils system in the government of cities, and spoke of the reforms in the Police Department, the effects of which, particularly as they applied to the matter of excise, he said, he left the people to judge for themselves.

"Heretofore," he said, "laws have been made simply that some one might pay for the privilege of breaking them. It is the duty of the churchman to take an interest in politics and their reform to such an extent as to crystallize the great fact that the laws are made to be enforced, and that those in authority must be respected and upheld when they do their duty."

The Torrens Law in Chicago.

From The Chicago Tribune.

The Judges have given Recorder Chase, in his capacity of Registrar of Titles, fifteen clerks with which to put the Torrens law in operation. They have ordered, however, that those men shall be paid out of the fees collected from those who register their land under the new Torrens law. That is fair enough. If it should turn out that there is nothing for these men to do, then they ought to receive nothing. But the popular vote for the law and the strong stand of the Real Estate Board in favor of it indicate that the Registrar's office will do a heavy business speedily. The free services of two able lawyers as advisory counsel in the verification of titles have been tendered by the board, which shows thereby how firmly convinced it is that the law will be utilized at once.

A Boston Preacher.

From The Boston Traveler.

The Rev. Robert MacDonald is one of Boston's clergymen who may be described as sympathetic preachers. He has an easy presence in the pulpit and a face whose character denotes sympathy. When in the midst of a warm passage of his sermon his words pour out in a torrent, and by the very impetuosity with which he himself seems carried away, he holds his hearers and puts his thoughts into the minds of those whom he has brought into sympathy with him.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

British Medical Journal.

A LARGE LOAN PROBABLE

Believed the Coming Issue of Bonds Will Reach Big Figures.

NO HALF-WAY MEASURE PLANNED

The Administration Determined to Furnish the Treasury a Sufficient Supply of Gold.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Administration is keeping well its purposes about the next issue of bonds. Enough, however, has been said by Secretary Carlisle to justify the belief that there will not be necessarily a so-called popular loan—an issue of bonds in small denominations, and at a low rate of interest, to enable every man to have a bond or two at a less rate of interest than he can get for his money in some other way.

There is reason to believe that to meet the emergency, and to guard against a repetition of the present condition, a large sale of bonds may have to be made to bring the gold supply at once to the $100,000,000 mark, and to make sure that it will be kept there, or near that sum, as long as the revenues from customs shall continue to be slow.

Secretary Carlisle's confidence in improvement of the revenues is shared by those who look to the usual increase in importations from Spring trade. The internal revenue receipts also are expected to increase soon.

But whatever the Administration is to do will be done speedily. The Senate will resume operations to-morrow, but the conviction of the necessity and importance of bond legislation is lacking so in that body that the business that first will command attention is the reorganization of the body, with the result, when that operation shall be completed, of the transfer of the leading Chairmanships from Democratic to Republican hands.

Financial legislation will be taken from the control of Democrats with strong prejudices against anything the Administration asks for, to Republican hands that are sure to be raised against the President. The committees are silver committees now; they will be silver committees after the reorganization, although they will be nominally Republican. The roll call in the Senate to-morrow will show how the Republicans have been able to secure the reorganization. The Republicans do not desire to have their combination exhibited, but the Democrats are resolved to ask for a call of the roll, which will show how the majority for the reorganization is made up. As the Republicans lack a vote or two of a majority, the deficit must be made up of Populists, and the advance list of Chairmen has indicated that the Populists have been consulted and the alliance that Senator Sherman regarded last Fall as so coherent—the hooking on to the short Republican list of a few Populists—evidently has been arranged.

Without these votes the Republicans would not have been justified in proposing a reorganization; if the Democrats were not assured that the combination had been effected they would not have consented to it by offering the list of minority nominations which they yesterday permitted to go to the newspapers. With the committees named there will be nothing further in the way of action by the Senate. Whatever is then done will be attributed to the Republican Party, for, having expressed a great desire to shoulder responsibility, it is not likely that it will be possible for the forty-two Republicans to convince the country that they will be forbidden to do the right thing because they are at the mercy of two or three Populists who may in a moment desert them and turn the minority into a majority.

Whatever prudent men may hope, the far-seeing and cautious, like Allison, who have looked over the situation from time to time and have found it always the same discouraging one for financial relief, say to those who talk with them in private that nothing can be expected from the Senate that will gratify those who regard the cancellation of the greenbacks as the most important thing to be accomplished for the permanent relief of the Treasury.

FRIENDLY MARKET IN BERLIN.

Disposition There to Buy Freely American Government Bonds.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The reaction toward confidence in the future of American finances, especially as affecting international monetary relations, has been surprisingly rapid within the last few days. Berlin and Frankfort took the lead of London in speculative buying of American stocks, and operators here on the whole have benefited by the selling which was done in London, and at no time during the Wall Street panic have the German Boerses been influenced so much as the English market. The buying set in earlier here, and even investors took a chance in securing stocks at low values. The Boerse closed notably firm on Saturday, after considerable buying of American railroad securities.

The course of operations here gives evidence of the decreasing influence of London upon matters of finance in which German financiers or investors are interested. Financiers no longer are inclined to accept the tendencies of the London market as a good guide in important monetary enterprises at the present moment. It is not forgotten how Germany absorbed the American loans at low values during the war of the American rebellion, when the bonds were almost unsalable in London, and now, when English financial houses seem to hesitate over the reception of a new bond issue, the Washington Government, if it is desirous of having foreign markets take part in the loan, might find German firms prepared to negotiate.

The belief here in the permanence of peace between the United States and Great Britain is absolute, and general conviction in the recovery to a healthy condition of American finances is unshaken.

A Michigan Memorial Statue.

JACKSON, Mich., Dec. 29.—Gen. R. A. Alger of Detroit and Dwight S. Smith and Gen. W. H. Withington of this city, comprising the Blair Memorial Commission, appointed by Gov. Rich last Spring to contract for a memorial statue to Austin Blair, Michigan's war Governor, have closed a contract for the work with Sculptor Potter of Enfield, Mass. Signor Goeteno Trevtanove of Milwaukee was the other competitor. The statue is to be placed in the Capitol grounds at Lansing within a year, and $10,000 is the amount of the appropriation made.

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FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

FAILED TO PAY A BOARD BILL

W. R. Comer, Whose Grandfather Lives in New-York, Has Trouble with a Cincinnati Hotel.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—R. W. Webster was fined $25 and sentenced to thirty days in the workhouse yesterday for cheating the Gibson House of a nine-dollar-and-seventy-five-cent board bill. His sentence was suspended until Jan. 2, however, when he told Chief Deitsch that his name was not Webster, but W. R. Comer, and that his father is W. R. Comer, ex-President of the Falls Heater Company, Boston, Mass.

His grandfather is John Comer, he says, millionaire President of the Coffee Trust, living at 39 West Eleventh Street, New-York. "I have in my own right a share in a four-thousand-dollar estate left by my mother to myself and my sister, and was depending on this when arrested."

He showed a letter from Chicago from his wife, saying half the money would be paid him about Christmas.

"I have been a traveling salesman for some fig dealers of Boston," said Comer, "and only recently was married to a young society woman in New-York."

John Comer was seen late last night at his home, 39 West Eleventh Street.

"Yes, I have a grandson named W. R. Comer," he said, "who married an East Boston girl without the consent of his parents, a year ago. I have refused to see him since. I am not on friendly terms with him. He is a wild boy, and only comes of age this month. He will have some money on Jan. 1, 1896, but not one-tenth of $4,000.

"I am not a millionaire, and the statement about the coffee business is absolute bosh.

"I was associate manager for sixteen years of the New-Haven Coffee Company, but am now no longer with the concern. I cannot say for certain whether this man is my grandson or not."

Mr. Comer was not in the least disturbed about the matter.

"My grandson's father," he said, "is a man of moderate means, and is by no means wealthy."

ORGAN SPOILED THE CANTATA

While Dudley Buck Was Playing, the Connection Between Engine and Bellows Was Broken.

The musical services in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity, Montague and Clinton Streets, Brooklyn, were interrupted last evening, and the large audience that filled every part of the church was sadly disappointed.

The music in this church is said to be the finest in Brooklyn, and Dudley Buck, the organist and choirmaster, is constantly putting forth new ideas.

The magnificent cantata, "The Coming of the Lord," by Buck, was to have been given by the grand choir last night for the first time. The cantata has been given in other cities and has been spoken of as a rare musical treat, and much time had been given to its rehearsal in Brooklyn.

Dudley Buck was presiding at the organ last night, and, as he said subsequently to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the work was so well done that it could not be criticised. Just as the choir was finishing the second part of the cantata the organ stopped.

Mr. Buck was surprised, the singers were confounded, the audience was astonished. The organ had ceased to respond to the dextrous manipulation of the keys by Mr. Buck before the part had been finished.

Mr. Buck ascertained in a few seconds the cause of the trouble. The connection between the engine and the bellows of the organ had broken. That was all, but it meant that the organ had been silenced for the night.

"The damage is not great," said Mr. Buck, "but it will take three or four hours to repair it. The engine is all right, the bellows are all right; its simply the connection."

The accident, however, upset all the musical programme, and the audience had to go away disappointed after the services. The announcement was made that the cantata would be repeated next Sunday evening.

AN ATHLETIC CLUB BURNED OUT

The Church the Nationals of Brooklyn Bought Destroyed by Fire.

Fire was discovered at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in the two-story frame building 11 and 13 Cedar Street, Brooklyn, and as there were frame tenement houses surrounding the property two alarms were sent out. The building was formerly the old Bushwick Church, and had for some time been used by the National Athletic Club.

The interior was fitter up in good style, and there was a fair gymnasium. The building and its contents, including many articles belonging to the members, were destroyed. The damage is estimated at $8,000.

The flames extended to the three-story frame house 9 Cedar Street, which is owned by Dr. A. H. Smith, and did $500 damage. The house 15 Cedar Street was also damaged to the extent of $2,000.

A fire was discovered on the third floor of the four-story brick double flat 685 Union Street at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The property is owned by J. M. Phillips of Hornesville. The damage to the house is $1,500.

There were eight tenants in the house, and they all lost furniture ranging in value from $300 to $800 each, the total losses being $4,500.

SAMUEL GOMPERS SAYS FAREWELL

Meets Many Delegates at Central Labor Union Meeting.

There were over fifty visiting delegates at the Central Labor Union yesterday besides the regular ones, who were there to bid farewell to Samuel Gompers, who is going to Indianapolis. Mr. Gompers does not like the Knights of Labor, and Delegate Johnson of the Franklin Association of Pressmen, who is a Knight himself, introduced Mr. Gompers.

"Although I am a Knight of Labor myself," he said, "and therefore owe allegiance to an organization the methods of which are opposed to those of the American Federation of Labor, I recognize the good work of Mr. Gompers for organized labor. Both organizations are aiming toward the same end—the elevation of workingmen."

Mr. Gompers said he had come to bid the delegates farewell. New-York, however, would always be his home. Since he entered the labor movement he had become a cosmopolite, and the United States was his home and the world his country.

January Dividends in Boston.

The semi-annual dividends payable in Boston in January aggregate $13,212,004, against $12,355,399 in January, 1895. The amount now is thus made up: Interest on railroad bonds, $4,550,904; interest on city, State, and United States bonds, $1,884,660; on various other bonds, $488,415; railroad dividends, $2,782,895; manufacturing companies' dividends, $554,050; other companies' dividends, $2,023,330.

Newspaper to Change Sides.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Dec. 29.—The Middletown Herald, for eleven years a Republican paper, will become a Democrat daily Jan. 1, and will be issued in the afternoon instead of morning. C. E. Wilson of The Hartford Times is the principal owner and manager, and he will have a new staff throughout. F. H. Alford, the former proprietor, goes into the insurance business in New-Britain.

TO PRAY TO T. C. PLATT

Alleged Object of Mayor-Elect Wurster's Visit to Lakewood.

A FIGHT FOR A COMMITTEE PLACE

Worth Men Say the Leader Will Fool the New Mayor of Brooklyn—A Cabinet Slate Unverified.

Mayor-elect Frederick Wurster is at Lakewood, and some of his friends say he went there in order to be away from the office seekers, so that he could write his annual message in peace and quiet.

There are others who claim to know all about Mr. Wurster's actions, who say that the Mayor-elect went to Lakewood to confer with ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt.

Jacob Worth, who is Mr. Platt's right-hand man in Brooklyn, wanted Mr. Wurster to appoint one of his followers as Police Commissioner. Mr. Wurster declined. The ill feeling that already existed became more intense, and it is said that Mr. Worth remarked that he would bide his time, and that Mr. Wurster would feel his power later on.

Members of the Worth faction have stated that when the Senate committees are named it will be found that Senator Julius Wiemann is on the Cities Committee, and Mr. Wiemann, it is said, is opposed to Mr. Wurster.

Mr. Wurster wants Dr. George W. Brush on the Cities Committee, and it is said that the real object of his visit to Lakewood was to get Mr. Platt to intercede in behalf of Dr. Brush.

Many bills affecting Brooklyn will be introduced during the coming session, and Mayor Wurster wants a man on the Cities Committee who will be in harmony with his ideas. Dr. Brush is that kind of a man. Senator Weimann is too much of a politician to suit Mr. Wurster, and, besides, he represents a faction that is hostile to Mr. Wurster.

"Mr. Wurster's visit to Lakewood won't amount to much," said one of Jacob Worth's lieutenants yesterday. "Platt will give him the 'jolly,' and he will come back thinking that he has fixed the thing all up; but when the committees are named, you can rest assured that Wiemann will be on the Cities Committee. We want him there, and he will be there."

Mr. Wurster has not, it is said, decided upon any of the men who will be appointed heads of departments. Many slates have been made for Mr. Wurster, and this is one of them: Police Commissioner, Theodore B. Willis; Tax Collector, R. Ross Appleton; Excise Commissioner, Joseph C. Hacker; Building Commissioner, Wesley C. Bush; Fire Commissioner, Chester B. Lawrence.

Mr. Wurster has not said a word as to his intentions. When it was stated, some time ago, that Joseph A. Burr was to be Corporation Counsel, Mr. Wurster said he had not appointed Mr. Burr, but had his name under advisement, as he had several others.

Brewer H. B. Scharmann has been anxious for Mr. Wurster to appoint as Excise Commissioner Col. Henry Roehr in place of Joseph C. Hacker; but Mr. Hacker has many friends who went to work for him, and, according to the story told yesterday, when a delegation waited upon Mr. Wurster in behalf of Mr. Hacker, Mr. Wurster said:

"Why doesn't Mr. Hacker get up a petition asking for his reappointment?"

Mr. Hacker's friends took the advice, and started out, and in two days' time they had a petition signed by 9,000 residents of Brooklyn, many of whom were Germans.

Col. Roehr has stated in the papers that he is not a candidate for any office, but Brewer Scharmann has been behind him, and has urged his appointment.

There will be a New Year's reception in the Mayor's office in the City Hall Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, when Mayor Wurster will meet his friends, and will be assisted in receiving by ex-Mayor Schieren. Mayor Wurster will be present at the reception at the Young Men's Christian Association in the afternoon of the same day.

Civil Justice Schnitzpan has announced that Charles A. Conroddy, who at one time was an Associate Judge of the Court of Sessions, will be his chief clerk.

The Brooklyn papers, speaking of the fight for the Chairmanship of the General Committee, continue to state that Joseph C. Cabble of the Twenty-third Ward is the most prominent candidate. Mr. Cabble is at present the executive member of the Twenty-third Ward, but he retires from the General Committee this year, and as he has not been re-elected, it is impossible for him to be selected as Chairman, or even to be "the most prominent candidate."

George H. Roberts of the Seventh Ward will, in all likelihood, be chosen.

MUTINY AGAINST JACOB SEABOLD

The Tammany Leader Working Hard to Retain His Control.

The mutiny against Jacob Seabold as the Tammany Hall leader of the Thirty-fourth Assembly District is rapidly assuming formidable proportions.

Mr. Seabold, who is Deputy Commissioner of Street improvements for the annexed district, has evidently knowledge that a strong effort will be made to defeat him at the primaries, since he has begun an active personal canvass for votes. An informal meeting of his supporters was held yesterday at the Osceola Club, in Willis Avenue, and it was determined by those present to use all the power of the annexed district department to bring their man out a winner.

On the other side, a meeting of Mr. Seabold's opponents was held in the Mohican Club, in Willis Avenue. The anti-Seabold men have behind them the Schnorer Club, composed of the wealthy brewers in the annexed district, and the disgruntled men who have either left Tammany Hall on Seabold's account or who are willing to enter Tammany Hall if Mr. Seabold is deposed from his leadership.

The leader of the anti-Seabold men is James F. Bishop.

MONEY TO GET THE CONVENTION

Indications that There Will Be No Lack of Funds.

The movement started by the Board of Trade to secure the holding of conventions in New-York City is receiving active support from business men. The effort that is being made to induce the Democratic National Committee to designate this city as the place for the next Democratic National Convention has brought out favorable expression from many of the leading men of New-York.

In its work the Committee of One Hundred, which now has charge of the movement, has received numerous assurances of aid. John D. Crimmins fairly started the ball rolling when he announced that he would give $500 for preliminary expenses. Other offers of money have been made.

The business men realise that the holding of the convention here would be for their financial interest. Those on the committee and others who are pushing New-York's claims believe there will be no difficulty in securing all necessary money. The New-York Herald, it is announced, has agreed to give $10,000, provided the rest of the amount needed is subscribed.

Schomburgk's Autograph.

From The Washington Post.

Dr. Mendonca, the Brazilian Minister, has in his collection and autograph of Schomburgk, the German scientist whose "line" is furnishing the British Government shelter in the Venezuelan boundary dispute. After his explorations in Venezuela Schomburgk was made British Consul at San Domingo City, and while there he visited the ruins of Isabella, the city founded by Columbus on his first voyage, and the first civilized settlement in the New World. He brought away with him a brick, a piece of tile, and some other mementos from the ruins of the Governor's house, which was erected for Columbus to occupy, and sent them to a friend near Liverpool, with a letter explaining what the articles were and how he got them. A few years ago that friend's establishment was broken up, and his effects were sold at auction, and the precious relics fell into Dr. Mendonca's hands.

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CONFLICTS OF THE YEAR

The Rev. Dr. Burrell's Review of Important Events.

TAILORS' STRIKE DUE TO AVARICE

Harm Done by Suggestive Plays and Literature—The United States and England Afraid to Go to War.

"The Review of the Year" was the topic of the Rev. Dr. David J. Burrell for his morning sermon at the Marble Collegiate Church yesterday. The church was handsomely decorated with laurel, evergreen, and holly in honor of the Christmas holidays. The congregation was unusually large. The doctor took his text from Revelation, xvi., 16: "And he gathered them together into a place called in the Hebrew tongue Armageddon."

In reviewing the past year Dr. Burrell said he would confine himself mainly to the conflict between good and evil, and he had therefore taken as his text a verse referring to the battle of Armageddon.

The first conflict of special note, he said, had been that against avarice, as exemplified by the recent strike of the Jewish tailors. The poor workmen he thought had been much wronged, and that, too, by their own countrymen, the "sweaters" and "bosses." The doctor dwelt at length upon the power of avarice, and declared that those who did not possess it in a greater or less degree were few indeed.

The second great conflict had been against intemperance, which had a tremendous grip upon the people of this city. The doctor referred to the efforts of the saloon keepers to influence the coming Legislature, which would be called upon to enact new excise measures, and said it was to be hoped the members of the Legislature would respect the wishes of the respectable people, and not be guided by the demands of a set of lawbreakers.

Sensuality, against which there was a great conflict, Dr. Burrell declared, was largely due, or at least greatly augmented, by the class of plays and dramas being presented in the theatres of the city, many of which should be prohibited by law. Others, while perhaps not so broad or immoral, should not be countenanced by the respectable citizens.

Doing as much harm as the drama of the period are the writings of a certain class of novelists. Among the authors of current literature condemned by the speaker was Du Maurier.

Another great evil referred to was the attacks being made upon the Bible, among them being certain criticisms by professors of colleges, and even theological seminaries. Dr. Burrell thanked God that the attacks were doing little harm. The members of the churches were not to be turned away from the Divine Word of God by any idle chaff.

One of the most startling evils of the year was Sabbath desecration. Christian people were condemning the old Puritan Sabbath, when a very large amount of the desecration of the Sabbath of the past year could be laid at the door of so-called Christian people, nearly all of whom were members of the Church. If these persons would see to it that there was no desecration of the Sabbath by themselves, and not talk so much about others, the situation would be greatly improved.

One of the greatest evils of the present year is the persecution of the Armenians. Never in the history of the Christian people had there been persecution to equal it. It was to be hoped that the Christian nations would step in and put an end to it, and see that the poor Armenians were permitted to worship according to the dictates of their own conscience.

"We have been disturbed by the rumors of war," continued Dr. Burrell, "and we may congratulate one another that there seems to be a possibility of averting it. Should it be averted, however, it will not be because of any feeling of brotherly love of England for this country.

"We are not English by nature; our laws are not English; our customs are not that of the English people; our blood is not English; it may be Irish, German, or anything, but the smallest strain of blood that flows through the American is English.

"If the war is averted, it will not be through the magnanimity of Great Britain. Such a characteristic has never been shown us by that nation, not certainly at the period of the great Boston tea party, the war of 1812, or during the civil war of 1861-5; not during the settlement of the Alaskan boundaries or the Bering seal fisheries.

"It was never heard of when that great nation forced opium into China with arms, nor in the Sepoy war in India. In fact, England's magnanimity has never been experienced by any nation or people on the face of the earth.

"If the war is averted it will not be because America has surrendered one solitary principle. The Monroe doctrine is a pivotal truth upon which depends much of the future welfare of this great people and Nation, as well as its future prosperity.

"There are two things, however, that will prevent the war—we are afraid, England is afraid. Two great interests such as are represented by the commercial relations between the two countries will probably do as much toward averting it as anything.

"The greatest influence, however, that will prevail—that will avert the war if anything in this world can—is that of Christianity. It is a curious fact that in the midst of the talk of war we are interrupted by the Christmas chimes, and let us hope that it will all end as pleasantly."

Dr. Burrell said that if the world had been degenerating, and iniquity had prevailed, there would not be seen the marked improvement in many lines—social, commercial, and religious. The Bible had stood the test and fires of many centuries, and had come out each time unscathed. It now held a deeper place in the hearts of the world than ever before. Men also recognized the personality and power of the Holy Ghost in a greater degree than ever before.

"So history will continue," said the doctor, in conclusion, "until the final consummation of all things and the setting up of the kingdom of God."

HOW MEN SHOULD SELECT WIVES.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters's Second Sermon on Marriage.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters of the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Sixty-eighth Street and the Boulevard, preached the second of a series of sermons on "The Wedding Ring." His remarks were addressed to young men. He took his text from Genesis, xxviii., 1, 2, which tells how Jacob was sent by his parents a long distance away to find a wife among his mother's people.

"Men's loftiest thoughts, sublimest purposes, and grandest heroisms," he said, "are frequently the inspirations of their wives. Whether a man shall be made or marred in marriage depends altogether upon the choice he makes.

"First, I counsel you to select a good housekeeper and homemaker That sounds unromantic. Of course, the man who prizes woman chiefly because she is a good housekeeper does not deserve to have a good wife; he should go to an intelligence office, employ a servant, and pay her good wages. But there are social, moral, and spiritual uses proceeding from the wise regulation of the household without which the romance would soon go out of marriage.

"Look well to the temper of the girl you think of marrying. Socrates said he married Xantippe and endured her for self-discipline. The men who look at the subject in that light are like the great philosopher—all dead. Solomon, whose experience in domestic life was rather multitudinous, took a different view of the matter. 'It is better to dwell in the corner of a housetop than in a wide house with a brawling woman.'

"Good temper is the choicest gift woman can bring to a home, and with this bright divinity can lift the poorest man to bliss unknown to Kings.

"Jacob was sent away by his parents that he might marry in his own religion and not one of the Canaanites. History shows that thousands who have violated the divine law on this subject have, by intermarriage, filled their cup of life with wormwood and gall.

"If the wife is a miserable bigot and knows no religion but that of her sect, and the man knows no church but his church, harmony between husband and wife is destroyed, and the family is thrown into confusion and strife.

"You know well that I have no hostile feelings toward those whose religious views are other than mine. But I have spoken with distinctness because of a desire to guard your most sacred interests and secure to you, young ladies and gentlemen, that happiness without which life will be shameless and joyless. I therefore unhesitatingly express the opinion that marriage between persons who do not tread in the same religious paths are wholly unadvisable—nay, wrong, for they tend to invite a future teeming with shadows, clouds, and darkness."

DANGERS OF WORSHIPPING SUCCESS.

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford Points Out the Evils Which Follow.

At St. George's Episcopal Church yesterday the Rev. Dr. W. S. Rainsford spoke on "The Dangers of Worshipping Success," founded on the tradition of the ancient fishermen who worshipped their nets and burned incense to their trawls.

"The worship of success," he said, "is the danger in this country. It is a vain, boastful worship, a grotesque illustration.

"We were all wearied at the vulgar display at a wedding which occurred last Fall. The whole city was turned upside down. Here again was the worship of the net and trawl. If we worship success, every other consideration is laid aside.

"In trade, it makes business men unscrupulous, it makes capitalists and laborers tear up the most binding and solemn contracts, where the interests of either seem to dictate such action.

"In politics, national honor and well-being are laid aside or forgotten in order to follow out this false worship.

"If even enters into sports. I know whereof I speak when I say that gentlemen do not race or row as they did twenty years ago. Now there is a reckless determination to win at any price.

"This same worship causes us to wish for fortune; for our own college to win, right or wrong; for our own party to win, right or wrong; for our own country, in any controversy, to succeed, and those who speak thus forget that there is a Christ. For thus to argue is to take sides against God and all righteousness. That, however, is a big contract.

"All this and a great deal more comes from worshipping our own successes." Referring to the Venezuelan question, he said: "We don't want even so much as to think of a war, which would be an everlasting disgrace to our Nation and a set-back to civilization. Those who have done so, whether they be good people or not, are doing what they can to stir up and develop all that is false and worst in our people.

"But let us gird up our wills for a righteous war—a war which makes mountains lower and causes rough places to be planed, and our voices to cry out in waste wildernesses, ere angel tongues prevail upon the Prince of Peace and fighting cease; a war against ignorance, misery, selfishness, and sin, and a war against all that thwarts and holds back the human race.

"Solemnly vow to join in this war, and our great land at last may be the biggest and richest, and also the greatest among nations of the earth."

LIVING A KIND OF SLOW DYING.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst Says the Heart Should Be Kept Young.

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst preached yesterday morning in the Madison Square Presbyterian Church from the text, "For which cause we faint not; but though our outward man perish, yet the inward man is renewed day by day," Second Corinthians, iv., 16.

Dr. Parkhurst said that man had become resigned to the thought that the outer man must perish. "Living is a kind of slow dying," he said, "so far as the body is concerned. Our body is like the clock that wears out or the candle that burns down.

"In this way we are a year older than we were last year, and we have now to ask ourselves whether our hearts and souls have aged with our perishable bodies."

He said truth never grows old, and man should never allow his soul to grow old and perish, but should renew its Christian life every day by purity and good deeds.

"KEY TO THE PROBLEMS OF 1896."

The Rev. William Justin Harsha Discusses the Situation.

The Rev. William Justin Harsha of the Second Collegiate Reformed Church, Harlem, preached yesterday morning a New Year's sermon upon the theme, "The Key to the Problems of 1896."

"This is the season of the year," he said, "when it is customary and proper to look back over the year behind us, and forward into the new one that we are just stepping into. We say we are standing upon the threshold of another year. God grant that the key with which we open the door may be from on high. For in a large part the option is with us what we shall make our next year be.

"Doors, it is true, sometimes open out of themselves to us. In childhood, without much, though from ourselves, they have opened into green and lovely places. In middle age, too, often they open against our will, upon hot, dusty pavements, of a workaday city, and in old age upon a road that is tiresome and heavy and beset with stones. But often these have been of our own choosing, because we have taken the wrong key.

"Eighteen hundred and ninety-six will be a trying year. It will be the year of a Presidential campaign. It may be a year of panicky business. War cries have been heard here and abroad. I do not look forward with any apprehension on account of these latter. But what will be my duty in the case of foreign or domestic or individual trouble during the year? What will be the key to the problems that are likely to arise?"

The Lesson of Hezekiah.

"The Shadow on the Dial" was the subject of the sermon yesterday by the Rev. Robert Collyer, in the Church of the Messiah, Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue. His text was from Isaiah, xxxviii., 8: "So the sun returned ten degrees, by which degrees it was gone down."

Mr. Collyer gave at length the lesson of Hezekiah, the King who, after a life of toil with the prophet Isaiah, brought back the Hebrews to their religion when they were little better than idolaters, and who, when overdone by work, and about to die, brought his physicians and then calling on his God, was told through the mouth of the prophet: "I will add unto thy days fifteen years, and this shall be a sign unto thee. I will bring the shadow on the dial of Ahaz ten degrees backward, so the sun returned ten degrees, by which degrees it was gone down."

Dr. Collyer drew from this lesson that men and women must not give in, even though under a weary load of affliction, and should find a new faith and a courage looking for the treasure that was left in life, when, like the King, their shadows on the dial would be pushed back ten degrees.

Farewell of the Rev. Dr. Stryker.

The Rev. Dr. P. S. Stryker, who has for the past decade been the pastor of the Thirty-fourth Street Reformed Church, yesterday preached two farewell sermons, he having accepted a call to the Reformed Church in Asbury Park. The church was crowded at the morning service. Many former members, now belonging to up-town churches, attended.

In his sermon Dr. Stryker spoke of the rumors of war that had disturbed the Nation, but which the joys and pleasures of Christmastide had for the time dispelled. He thought peace would prevail, and that the Christian sentiment of two such great nations would prevent them shedding one another's blood.

"All that we can do for the poor Armenians," the doctor said, "for the present at least, is to pray for them, in the hope that some Christian nation will, with God in their hearts, come to their relief and put an end to the horrible persecutions—persecutions never before equaled in the history of Christian civilization."

Rebelled Twice at the Altar.

From The London Daily News.

An illustrative case of "The Woman Who Wouldn't" is reported from Kharkoff. A pretty peasant maiden in one of the suburbs of that Russian city was recently coerced by her relatives into consenting to marry a small proprietor of the neighborhood for whom she entertained a special dislike. The wedding party appeared, a few days ago, before the altar of one of the city churches. The service went on until the officiating priest put the usual question, "Wilt thou take this man," &c. The girl to this replied with an emphatic negative, and all the persuasions of her friends failed to change her resolution.

The wedding party returned to the house of the bride's parents, who again vainly endeavored to shake the girl's obduracy. The unfortunate and unwilling girl was then soundly beaten, not only by her parents, but also by the friends of the bridegroom. She was carried back weeping to church by the wedding party, and the marriage service was recommenced. Again came the crucial question to the bride, and once more the unhappy girl, with tears and blushes, resonantly exclaimed, "No; a thousand times, no!" and appealed to the protection of the priest, which was readily granted.

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148 Fifth Avenue.

FALL RIVER MILLS' EARNINGS

The Dividends Show that Most of the Establishments Did a Good Business During 1895.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 29.—The annual statement of dividends paid by the Fall River mills in 1895 was issued yesterday afternoon. The average amounts paid are larger than in many years. The percentage is 8.09 on a capitalization of $21,268,000, the total amount paid out being $1,721,425.

There were but four corporations in the city whose stockholders did not receive some return for their investment during the past year. The Anawan mills were erected in 1825, and except in "flush" times no great returns are expected from it. The Barnaby Manufacturing Company has suffered in common with all the American "fine gingham mills." The Fall River Manufactory has modernized its plant, and has paid the bills from its earnings.

The Metacomet mill suffered losses through the defalcations of a treasurer, and under a new management the plant is being modernized and improved. None of the other corporations have paid below 2 per cent., and all with two exceptions have paid more than 4 per cent.

A number of the mills are making extensions or repairs. The Bourne Mill has paid a profit-sharing dividend of 7 per cent. in addition to a stockholders' dividend of 19 per cent. A month ago there were prospects of four new mills being erected here in 1896, but at present it seems doubtful if some of them will matrealize, owing to the dullness now existing in the trade.

TWENTY LOCOMOTIVES FOR RUSSIA

American Enterprise Supplying Motive Power for the Trans-Caucasian Railway.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 29.—Twenty Baldwin oil-burning locomotives have been loaded on the British steamer Turret Day, and she will steam away to-morrow on her long voyage to Novorossisk, a Russian seaport on the Black Sea.

The engines are among the largest ever built by the Baldwin Locomotive Works, weighing ninety-seven tons each, and have special fire boxes for burning petroleum. The tenders hold the oil, instead of wood and coal.

The locomotives, which are the first built in this country in many years for Russia, are for the Trans-Caucasian Railroad, and are adapted peculiarly to mountainous countries. The balance of the order—twenty engines—will be shipped in January. Half of the locomotives are for passenger service, and half for freight.

ROWLAND MEMORIAL WINDOW UNVEILED

Placed in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church by Mrs. Emma E. Rowland.

A beautiful memorial window was unveiled yesterday at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth Street, of which the Rev. Madison C. Peters is pastor.

Rowland Memorial Window.
Unveiled in the Bloomingdale Reformed Church Yesterday.

The window is the gift of Mrs. Emma E. Rowland of 33 West Ninety-fifth Street, in memory of her husband, Edward B. Rowland, who died April 20, 1894.

HOW ABOUT THIS, MR. BUNNER?

An English man Says that He Designed "The Best American Poster."

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

"But," asked the interviewer of Mr. A. Morrow, the English poster designer, who had been discoursing enthusiastically on the developments of his art, "do you think that we in England can compete with the Americans in this respect?"

"If you really insist upon an opinion," said Mr. Morrow, "I could give you one. But I would much rather not."

"But why?"

"Well, I have a sort of personal association with the American poster which makes it rather difficult for me to preserve a proper impartiality."

"How is that?"

"Well, a month or two ago an American magazine published a finely illustrated article on the American poster. It pointed out how highly the art of the poster has developed in America; it gave a number of examples of American poster work, new and old, and it picked out from among them one which it said was an exquisitely clever and amusing design, that would take the blue ribbon, judged by the points of artistic postermaking."

"Indeed! Which was it?"

"It was the poster for the play of 'The New Woman,' when that piece was put on at Palmer's Theatre, New-York. It was drawn, the article said, by Mr. Robert Joste."

"Well! Where does the personal interest come in that prevents your expressing an opinion? Did you write the article?"

"No, but I designed the poster."

"I thought you said it was drawn by Mr. Robert Joste?"

"The magazine said so. I only know that it was my design, my drawing, and my poster. I made the design when Mr. Comyns Carr produced 'The New Woman' at the Comedy Theatre, in London. The poster was printed in England, and exhibited on the hoardings throughout the run of the play in London and the provinces. So you see I am rather interested to hear that it was drawn by Robert Joste, and as it takes the blue ribbon of American postermaking I feel some diffidence in answering the question you put to me."

Had Suffered.

From The Somerville Journal.

Wiggles—People wouldn't talk now so glibly about war if they could all remember the awful days of thirty-odd years ago. I tell you there were some terrible experiences then.

Waggles—I should say there were! Why, I had to pay $12 once for a box of cigars that you could buy to-day for $4.50.

CALLS SALISBURY A BULLY

Michael Davitt of Ireland Discusses the Venezuela Question.

ENGLAND, HE SAYS, WILL YIELD

Not a Possibility of War in His Judgment—He Predicts a Peaceful Settlement of the Dispute.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Michael Davitt, the Irish Nationalist, and member of Parliament from South Mayo and East Kerry, is in this city on his way home from Australia.

He said to-day that he did not think there was the slightest possibility of war between the United States and Great Britain.

"Lord Salisbury," said Mr. Davitt, "is known in Great Britain and in Ireland as a bully whose policy when he has been at the head of the Government has been to try to intimidate little nations and powers throughout the world. He has been able to do so with impunity heretofore, but now he finds that behind little Venezuela stands America, and he will discover that he will not be allowed to carry on the same policy toward this small State in South America that he and other English statesmen have carried out toward weak peoples and small Governments in other parts of the world.

"For myself, I only can repeat that I am glad such a stand has beeen taken by the United States. It was about time, and the upshot of it will be that the reasonable demand made by the President to have the whole trouble submitted to arbitration will be accepted by England, and then the seat of operations will be transferred from the newspapers to diplomacy. I believe that war is so far away that it is outside the realm of probability, because, after all, look at it in this light: The commercial relations between this country and Great Britain are so enormous that the people of the United States on the one hand and of Great Britain on the other practically would be insane if they jeopardized these trade relations on account of a small affair like this in Venezuela—a little 40,000 square miles of worthless country.

"This is particularly plain when it is taken into consideration that the President of the United States makes so favorable a proposition as to have the whole matter submitted for arbitration."

Mr. Davitt said the Home Rule cause was gaining friends.

MAKE-UP OF THE COMMISSION.

Justice Brewer Thinks It Possible Chief Justice Fuller May Be a Member.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 29.—Justice David J. Brewer of the United States Supreme Court passed through this city to-day en route from San Antonio, Texas—where he has been at the bedside of a sick daughter—to Washington. Judge Brewer said the report that he had been asked to accept a place on the Venezuelan commission was untrue.

"I would not be surprised," he added, "if Chief Justice Fuller should be asked to take a place on the commission. He and the President are warm friends. Mr. Cleveland appointed him Chief Justice in 1888. The Chief Justice would make an excellent man for the place, but, although he is wiry and is capable of doing an immense amount of work, I do not think he would accept the post. Its duties then would be too great for any man.

"As to Gen. Harrison, I do not think that he would accept a place on the commission. He probably can make more money out of his law practice and not do such hard work. And then—although I do not know—he may be a candidate for President.

"If he is a candidate for President he probably wishes to be where the politicians gather, and he would not have the time to do this if he should act on the commission."

Speaking further of Presidential candidates Judge Brewer said:

"Speaker Reed is now on trial, as it were. He has a post that is difficult to fill, and the next few months will make or break him. McKinley will enter the contention with the most votes, but I do not think either he or Morton will be able to control it. In that case, they will compromise upon some man acceptable to both, and it would not surprise me if that man should be Allison."

ANOTHER EXCITED PROFESSOR.

Mr. Norton of Harvard Delivers a Harangue About Venezuela.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 29.—A meeting for the purpose of raising funds to alleviate the sufferings of the Armenians was held in the Shepard Memorial Church this afternoon. Prof. Charles Eliot Norton of Harvard delivered an address, in which he said:

"The message of the President to Congress has immensely weakened the capacity of England to afford an effectual remedy to the sufferings in Armenia. A heavier blow was never struck against America herself than the issue by the head of her Government of a message, not so much to Congress as to the people at large, intimating that unless that dispute be settled upon terms such as he might dictate the issue should be war. Such an intimation is a crime against civilization. By this threat popular Government and Democratic institutions were wounded in the house of their friends as they never could have been by external attack.

"The shout of brutal applause which has gone from every part of the country as this gratuitous menace of a friendly people, to whom we are bound by closer ties than to any other, is a frightful revelation of the ignorant and barbaric spirit spreading among us.

"The rational, right-minded lover of his country cannot but feel in the presence of such an exhibition of the popular temper the greatest apprehension whether we are not retrograding in civilization and becoming allies in spirit with the Turks themselves. In view of our defenseless condition and our unpreparedness for war, the menace would be ridiculous bluster, were it not that nations cannot play the part of reckless bullies without humiliation or disaster.

"The next four months are fraught with the destiny of America. In these months the reasonableness, the moral integrity, the righteousness of our people are to be tested, and the fate of Americans to be sealed."

FOR THE PRESIDENT AND PEACE.

Rev. Claude Raboteau Says the People Should Sustain Their Ruler.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 29.—The Rev. Claude Raboteau, pastor of the Parmly Memorial Baptist Church, delivered a prelude to-night on "Patriotism in Jersey City." The prelude was intended as a reply to the criticisms of the local press upon a former prelude by Mr. Raboteau in relation to the Venezuelan situation, in which, while he upheld the Monroe doctrine, he warmly advocated peace.

Mr. Raboteau said last night that he believed the people of Jersey City to be quite as patriotic as the people of other cities of the Union, and that should the need arise they would respond as promptly to their country's call. As regarded President Cleveland, he believed him to be inspired by the purest patriotism. But whether he was right or wrong it would always be the duty of the people to sustain him because he was the President of their choice. In conclusion he repeated what he said in his first prelude, that while he believed in the Monroe doctrine, he thought there was a peaceful way out of the present difficulty, and that it should be found.

Reinforcements for Armenians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29.—It is reported that the insurgent Armenians at Zeitoun have been reinforced by 500 men from Gurun, and that they have taken new positions of defense.

Dragomans from the six Embassies went to the Porte Saturday and offered to negotiate with the insurgents to bring about the capitulation of Zeitoun. The Porte will give its answer to the offer Monday.

No Longer Fear There Will Be War.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—It was announced last week that the American society in London would hold a meeting to-morrow to consider a resolution expressing hope and confidence that the difference between the United States and Great Britain would be amicably settled. The society has decided now that in view of the improvement in public opinion such a meeting would be superfluous. The meeting, therefore, will not be held, the society being confident that the difference will be adjusted amicably and honorably to both nations.

Quiet in Venezuela.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Caracas, Venezuela, saying that the situation there is quieter in the absence of further exciting telegrams from the United States.

DR. GOTTHEIL TALKS FOR PEACE.

Warns His Hearers that War Sometimes Springs from the Unexpected.

In the Temple Emanu-El, yesterday, the Rev. Dr. Gottheil addressed a large congregation on "Light on the War Cloud." He said:

"Has the war cloud passed away to return no more, or has it only been blown aside by the breath of the people's outcry? No one can tell. It is easy enough to call it absurd and preposterous, in these days of highly wrought civilization, of intelligence, and humanity, and education, to awaken the roar of the cannon that it may decide on which side is right and on which side is wrong; and this, between two nations who really have so much in common, and who have no cause for quarrel between them.

"And for what? For maintaining a principle, a political principle, doubtful as to its authority and questionable as to its wisdom. Why, it is unthinkable. Well, I have heard people say so more than once in my life, and seen the unthinkable happen.

"That the American flag should have been fired on was unthinkable, even the very day before it happened, and more so even that it should open the war that was to last for full four years. Who would have thought that when the French Ambassador, in 1870, addressed the then King of Prussia on the promenade at Ems that the conversation would only end with the surrender of Paris to the German armies? So, let us not take the flattering unction to our souls that it was but a short war scare, and nothing more, that we have passed through.

"The fatal word has been spoken. As in certain galleries a whisper at the one end grows into a loud trumpet blast when it reaches the other end, so a mere hint or allusion in the intercourse of nations may swell into the thunder of the battlefield. The wheels of diplomacy run smoothly till a seemingly insignificant object causes a disruption, followed by incalculable ruin and loss of life. Therefore, I say, let the people watch and pray, and pray and watch, and keep their eyes fixed on that cloud.

"Civilized warfare as well as Christian warfare does not exist. The very terms—civilization and warfare and Christianity and warfare—are contradictory terms. We have not yet reached the stage where religion can step in between the combatants and keep them from the murder of each other.

"I hold that no Government has the right to raise a threat without, consulting the people. I respect Mr. Cleveland, and, although not of his party, I have always supported him, but I maintain that no nation has the right to issue a challenge without the consent of those who must carry it out. We see we have all the dangers about us which we thought we had avoided. The military spirit is with us as among other nations.

"Therefore ask God to so direct the hearts of the rulers of nations that there will never again be a cry of war, or the lowering of its hateful cloud."

They Uphold President Cleveland.

At a regular meeting of the Russian-American Democratic Association of New-York, held at 274 Grand Street last night, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Russian-American Democratic Association herewith fully approve of the stand taken by President Cleveland regarding the boundary dispute in Venezuela; it is the opinion of this association that by his message the President strengthened greatly the position of the United States toward European nations.

What a Queer Sound This Has Now.

From The Edinburgh Scotsman.

The natural outcome of the position taken up by President Cleveland would be war between the two great English-speaking powers of the world—war because Great Britain does not choose to accept American dictation as to the character of the arbitration by which a petty border dispute in South America is to be settled, and because we will not, at the challenge of Washington, abandon British territory, which has been in our quiet and peaceful occupation for half a century or more. War under such circumstances would be a wicked and almost inconceivable thing. But, as President Cleveland says, "No calamity which a great nation can invite equals that which follows supine submission to wrong and injustice." Not even for the sake of American friendship could we submit tamely to be kicked and hustled out of the American continent.

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SIXTEEN MEN IN A BOAT.

Liverpool Pilots Undergo a Terrible Experience in Storm and Cold, but Manage to Reach the Shore at Last.

From The London Daily News.

On Saturday afternoon, Liverpool, which takes infinite pride in its famous pilot service, was thrilled by the report of a terrible catastrophe to one of the pilot-boats, involving the loss of sixteen lives. It was stated that early on Saturday morning, in the fierce gale which had been blowing uninterruptedly for three days, pilot-boat No. 5 had been in collision off the port with the steamer Cambroman, and that, while three or four pilots had contrived to scramble on board the latter, the rest of them, sixteen in number, had leaped into their punt, which had drifted away into the darkness, at the mercy of the raging sea.

That a pilotboat's punt should outlive such an experience was beyond the hopes of the most sanguine and experienced. On all hands the unfortunate men were given up as dead; yet the sequel has proved that the little boat, with her sixteen occupants, a number actually in excess of her supposed capacity, even in calm weather, survived the terrible night, and after seven hours of imminent and continuous peril, was fallen in with by an inward-bound steamer. All the men were safely rescued and taken to the Liverpool landing stage.

The story is as follows: The pilotboat, No. 5, schooner rigged, in charge of Master, Mr. Thomas Reason, left the Mersey on the 29th of November, to take up her station off Point Lynas. She encountered the whole force of the hurricane which swept Liverpool Bay last week. The Liverpool pilotboats, however, are of necessity powerful and weatherly craft, and No. 5, being well and skillfully handled, appears to have suffered no harm until Saturday morning. Between 4 and 5 o'clock A. M. on that day, there being then a hard gale blowing, with a heavy sea, the inward-bound steamer Cambroman was seen signaling for a pilot. The schooner was, therefore, manoeuvred under the steamer's lee, and in the ordinary way dropped her punt, with four boat hands and a coxswain, to take a pilot to the steamer. Pilot G. H. Jones had been detailed for the steamer, and he was safely, though with difficulty, placed on board. The punt was then pulled back to the pilot schooner.

By this time a very serious emergency had arisen. The pilotboat lay under the lee of the steamer, sheltered largely from the wind, while the steamer, having stopped to receive the pilot, began to drift to leeward. The two vessels, therefore, approached each other rapidly, and soon the "heave" of the sea brought them into violent collision. The starboard quarter of the steamer, as the vessel fell in the trough of a sea, crashed down upon the pilotboat's port side. In a moment all was confusion. Three of the pilots—T. Jet Griffiths, John Lewis, and J. Charles Parkinson—scrambled up the rigging of their craft, and were able to reach the steamer's deck.

Meanwhile, the punt was close alongside. Aroused by the crash, all those on the pilot schooner who were below and in bed rushed up and joined their fellows on deck. Hastily gauging the situation as best they could, and fearing the immediate sinking of their vessel, all decided upon taking to the punt. They were eleven in number, and the punt consequently now had sixteen men in her. In a few moments the steamer went ahead to get clear of the entanglement with the pilot schooner, but not freeing herself at first, she drew the schooner along with her, and left the punt astern and adrift.

Following the adventures of the punt, the stories of the men show that of her four oars one was lost overboard at the outset—a calamitous deprivation, inasmuch as the only hope of life lay in being able to keep the boat's head to the sea. It was now about 5 o'clock. The anxious gaze of the men could easily descry the lights of the Cambroman, as the vessel cruised round searching for the punt, but in the darkness—for the moon was obscured with clouds and blinding squalls of hail and snow—the punt was invisible. The steamer never chanced to come nearer than a mile.

It was then resolved, notwithstanding the imminent risk of turning in such a sea, to put the boat about and make for the steamer. This was tried, but in a moment a sea broke aboard and filled the punt up to the thwarts. At this moment death seemed inevitable. The punt, however, built upon a model calculated to give the utmost buoyancy and seaworthiness, kept afloat, and, with hats and boots, hands and everything available, the despairing men set themselves to bale out.

Once more they brought the boat head to sea. The punt was then about seven or eight miles east of Point Lynos. With the gale blowing from the north-northwest, the run of the sea being in the same direction and the flood tide making, the boat was carried toward the Ormes Head. Hour after hour passed, and the castaways, although saturated with the waves and benumbed with the biting cold, doggedly set themselves to fight out their fate. The lights of several vessels were seen, but too far off for signaling. Nor did daybreak, anxiously looked for, bring relief, save that the lulls between the heavy squalls were, perhaps, more frequent.

As the morning advanced the gale increased again to its utmost severity. Then one of the remaining oars broke. At last, about 11:30, the steamer Axel was sighted inward bound, and somewhat inshore of the castaways. It was then resolved to make for her at any risk. At a carefully calculated moment, therefore, the boat was turned, and, pulling very carefully, lest another oar should break, a course was shaped for the Axel. A distress signal, consisting of a couple of handkerchiefs tied to the broken oar, was made, and in about twenty minutes, to the joy of all the castaways, the steamer was seen suddenly to alter her course and to head direct for the boat. The men were soon afterward rescued.

The pilotboat which had been in collision was afterward brought into Birkenhead by the steam tug Challenger.

Salvationists in Australia.

From The Galignani Messenger.

Gen. Booth's visit to the Australian colonies has been a triumphant success. In Brisbane he was received by a body of Salvationists over 1,000 strong, many of whom had traveled hundreds of miles to take part in the demonstration of welcome to their leader. At Sydney he had almost a royal reception, the chief features of the procession including a mounted brass band, and a mounted contingent of "Hallelujah Lasses" from the country districts, the latter being splendid riders. There can be no question respecting the hold which the Salvation Army has obtained on the popular mind in Australia, or the thoroughness with which it seeks to accomplish its work. It has its agents at every prison gate, in the hospitals and infirmaries, and among the wretched women who prowl the city streets after dusk. The energy of the Salvationists is wonderful. They penetrate into the most remote parts of the bush, make their way on camels across the arid deserts of Western Australia, and fearlessly brave the spears and boomerangs of hostile aboriginals. They are undoubtedly becoming a tremendous social force in Australia.

GAVE EXCUSE FOR CHINESE SNEERS

The American Commissioners Traveled in a Shabby Style, and so Excited Satirical Comment from the Natives.

From The Pekin and Tien-Tsin Times.

The event of the week has been the arrival and departure of the United States Commission traveling to Szechuen. The gentlemen forming the commission arrived in T'ai-yuen-fu on Oct. 22. They were escorted by a troop of twenty soldiers, presided over by a Chinese Captain. Their procession did not cut a very imposing figure, as the Commissioners were traveling in mat litters, (chiao-wo-tz,) the poorest and cheapest kind of litters used. This was done at the advice of an inexperienced missionary at Hwailuh, who recommended these litters as more comfortable than any others—which is open to question—and apparently did not think that appearance was of any importance.

Various comments were passed by the Chinese on the mode of travel: "The Commissioners were doing it for economy's sake, wishing to pocket part of the sum allowed them for traveling expenses," was one opinion, and another was that "the Commissioners were being conveyed like prisoners." The Captain of the military escort expressed his contempt for these litters by saying "he would not ride in one," which was not quite true, as he was afterward seen in one.

On their arrival at T'ai-yuen-fu they do not seem to have made a great impression on the Chinese officials, who consigned them to a dirty little inn, having assured them that there were no Kung Kwans in the city for the use of officials traveling. Not many will believe that, I should fancy. After a day and a half's delay the commission proceeded southward, and this time the Commissioners, &c., occupied wooden litters, (erh ma chu tzu,) the best and most comfortable to be had. On the foremost litter the United States flag was bravely displayed, and a goodly procession of carts, with their impedimenta, and the military escort made a better show than on their entrance into the city.

It seems ungracious to offer a word of criticism, but at the same time the common feeling is that the dignity of the United States has hardly been maintained by the mode of travel adopted by the Commissioners or the reception accorded to them by the Chinese, while at the same time a great opportunity has been lost. It would be an impertinence to criticise the personnel of the commission, and there is not the slightest wish to do anything so ungracious. But would it not have been better if the Commissioners, or at all events the Consul, had been accommodated with chairs and bearers? Should not the Governor, or a Taotai specially appointed by him, have received the commission and conducted them to one of the Kung Kwans specially kept for the use of high official guests? Should they not have been received with proper salutes and every mark of honor such as would be accorded to any high Chinese official traveling on important business? And if these things could not have been obtained, would it not have been better to have traveled incognito, only making the authorities responsible for securing their personal comfort and safety?

In Anglo-Saxon eyes it may seem an unnecessary fuss, but to the thousands of Chinese who have gazed upon the Commissioners and heard of them the absence of those things which they are accustomed to see in connection with their own rulers can only convey a most unfortunate and untrue impression with regard to the great nationality these gentlemen represent, and, indeed, of foreign nations generally. A peaceful, a harmless, and a most useful lesson might have been conveyed to the Chinese if the Commissioners had insisted upon being treated with the signs of respect always shown to high officials, and had been accommodated with chairs and lodgings suitable to their rank and importance; as it is, the needful lesson of the importance and power of other nationalities may have to be taught to the Chinese in a far more painful way. It is a point of comparative unimportance, but to show how the Chinese view things it may be well to mention that Lieut. Commander Merrill was considered to be the head of the commission by reason of the gold braid on his uniform, while the other gentlemen wore civilian clothes.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair; colder in northern portion; westerly winds.

NEW-ENGLAND, fair; westerly winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair; colder in northeast portion; variable winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, DELAWARE, AND NEW-JERSEY, partly cloudy weather; light southerly winds, shifting to easterly.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, LOWER MICHIGAN,

The New-York Times.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—The Notorious Mrs. Ebbsmith—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—Northern Lights—8:15.
BIJOU—The School Girl—8:15.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Twelfth Night—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Carmen—8:00.
FIFTH AVENUE—Shore Acres—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Twentieth Century Girl—8:00.
GARRICK—The Foundling—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—New Superba—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S—OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Minna von Barhelm—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LYCEUM—The Home Secretary—8:15.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Faust—8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Fall Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12 P. M.
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Free from Sensational Reports.

From The Newark (Wayne Co.) Courier, Dec. 26.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is one of the very best of the metropolitan dailies. It is free from sensational reports, and is a sheet that no one needs to hesitate to take into his family. As a newspaper, it will always be found reliable. Its able editorials are a prominent feature of the paper. The weekly is especially welcome in families.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
3 A. M.	10	36	41
6 A. M.	9	34	41
9 A. M.	9	37	40
12 M.	14	38	43
4 P. M.	18	38	43
6 P. M.	17	38	42
9 P. M.	16	39	42
12 P. M.	17	37	40

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....41.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....37.10
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....14.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....33.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE REPUBLICAN FINANCE BILL.

The Republican majority of the House, or, more exactly, the majority of the Republicans of the House, have finally passed the financial bill, which, in their judgment, ought to suffice to guard the Treasury gold reserve against all danger or even embarrassment. The bill that was passed on Saturday differs in one important respect, and in one only, from the bill introduced by the Ways and Means Committee on Christmas Day. The original bill provided authority for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue 3 per cent. coin bonds at his discretion and to "use the proceeds thereof for the redemption of the United States legal-tender notes and for no other purpose." When the free-silver and inflationist Republicans came to study this bill, their suspicions were aroused as to the powers of the Secretary of the Treasury under it. They asked themselves, and they asked the venerable but still energetic Mr. DINGLEY, the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, whether the Secretary of the Treasury might not sell his bonds for legal-tender notes and proceed to stack them away in the vaults as a proper and effectual means of their "redemption." Of course, if this could be done, these particular links of the "endless chain" would be cut out, the Treasury would to that extent really be protected, and the Administration would have got a part of the relief for which, in the name of the people of the whole country, it had asked.

Mr. DINGLEY assured his suspicious fellow-Republicans—and doubtless with entire sincerity—that he and his committee had never intended to give the Secretary of the Treasury any such power, and that he was wholly innocent of desiring to grant to the country the degree of substantial and lasting relief of which he had so unkindly been suspected. And thereupon the Committee on Ways and Means promptly inserted in its bond bill the following clause: "Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to repeal or modify existing law which authorizes and directs the reissue of said legal-tender notes." Though this would seem to be an adequate protection of the baleful efficacy of the law that compels redemption and reissue of legal-tender notes, and forbids their payment and retirement, there were still found forty-seven Republicans to vote against the amended bill. It is quite possible that if the Committee on Rules, of which Mr. Speaker REED is Chairman, and which is the ever-ready and powerful instrument by means of which he enforces control of the action of the House, had not forbidden any amendment to the bill other than the one proposed by the Ways and Means Committee, the bill might have been torn to pieces in the House. As it is, that fate is reserved for it in the Senate, where the Republican plurality is helplessly dependent on the Populist alliance, and where it is now considered certain that a provision for the unlimited coinage of silver will be added to the bond bill.

Meanwhile the Republicans have lost the chance of making an offer of a really efficacious financial measure. That offer would in any case have been rejected by the Senate, as the present relatively worthless measure will be. But it would have been creditable to the party possessing the majority, and especially creditable to Mr. REED, its conspicuous and professedly supreme leader, had it been able to put the majority on record in support of the actual maintenance of the National credit. Such a step would, moreover, have greatly cleared the way for the National canvass of next year, and placed Mr. REED in a very advantageous position from which to conduct that canvass. We sincerely regret that the opportunity has been thrown away. We put the cause of sound money, which is the cause of the honor and prosperity of the Nation, so far above any party considerations whatever that we should rejoice to see either party fully committed to the practical support of that cause. We are convinced that if either party were distinctly and without reserve so committed, the other would not dare to take the opposing side, and the currency would be removed from the field of mere partisan contention. That, it now seems, is not to be.

There is a good deal of affected indignation among the Republicans in Washington that the Secretary of the Treasury should have written a letter to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee renewing the statements of his annual report as to the real needs of the Treasury and demonstrating the inadequacy of the pending measures to meet those needs. We say that this indignation is affected, because we can hardly believe that Republican Congressmen can really think that the course of the Secretary was not perfectly proper. It is his duty to make the requirements of his department as clearly known as is possible. In his letter he stated facts which he had stated before, but that was because the Ways and Means Committee acted as if it had forgotten or ignored them. It is not pleasant to be informed over again of what one's plain duty is in public life. But Mr. CARLISLE did not create the apparent need of information on the part of the Ways and Means Committee. He only tried to satisfy a need which was perfectly obvious.

A PROPER DIRECTION FOR ZEAL.

The robbery of the Burden mansion, on Madison Square, suggests a better direction for all the zeal and skill the Police Department can command than that of an overpersistent pursuit of the elusive beer glass, a too vigilant ferreting out of "disorders" which are perceptible only to a minute search, and an interference with the circulation of beverages in music halls. The justification of the policy of devoting special attention to the violation of laws which are supposed to protect or promote the social and moral order of the community and of bestowing special energy upon the strict enforcement of such laws was found in the corruption which had sprung out of an abuse of police discretion in dealing with offenses against them, and the necessity of holding the force to a rigid and thorough performance of its duty, without any exercise of discretion, as a means of putting an end to the corrupt practices.

The blackmailing abuse seems to have been rooted out now, and there never was a time when an honest and efficient Police Board could not put an end to it. It is a question whether the department cannot now to advantage bestow its energies more fully upon suppressing and preventing the crimes against person and property which have certainly been increasing in frequency and boldness during the past year. While laws somewhat too rigid in their restrictions and a bipartisan Police Board in the control of unscrupulous politicians were breeding the system of corruption and blackmail which was uncovered with such startling effect last year, there is no question that the police force of the city had been built up to a high degree of efficiency in dealing with professional criminals.

However much men like BYRNES and WILLIAMS and MCLAUGHLIN may have been compromised by the revelations of the Lexow investigation, or however far their usefulness may have been impaired for the work of reform through their identification with the system to be reformed, they had become the terror of thieves and burglars. The men who served under BYRNES had been trained to a thorough knowledge of criminals and of their haunts and methods. They generally knew where such men were and what they were up to, and it was part of their policy to make New-York "too hot" for predatory operations. Mixed with their knowledge and training was a moral insensibility, and lack of scruple perhaps, which led to the employment of methods that were equivocal or worse. But they had a kind of efficiency that can only come from special ability and long experience, and which cannot be spared from the police service of a great city, though it should be attainable without an admixture of criminality in the officers of the law themselves.

Now, in the process of purging the police force of the city of the corrupt element that had grown so great and so demoralizing in it, and of insisting upon special vigilance and zeal in enforcing provisions of law which had been used as a weapon of blackmail, it was inevitable that there should be some temporary loss of efficiency in other directions. The unsurpassed skill and energy of BYRNES in the detection of crime and the pursuit of criminals could not be immediately replaced, and a better moral tone and purpose in the force could not altogether make up for a loss of experience and training in dealing with the lawless class in the community. Denial of consequences that were to be expected and were inevitable is futile. The lawless element in the city has grown bolder and more active, and that which had been driven and kept from the city has been drifting back, with the result that burglaries, robberies, sneak thieving, and crimes of violence have been on the increase.

Has not the time come for directing the energies and the zeal of the Police Department to developing vigilance and efficiency in this important field of service? There should be no toleration of bribery or of blackmail. There should be no disregard of violations of law of any kind. But the hunting out of Sunday beer selling behind closed doors, seeking for offenses in the selling of cheese or sausage, or nosing after secret sinning against the moral law is of much less consequence than being so familiar with the goings and comings and the doings of thieves and burglars and other depredators upon society that they cannot prey upon the lives and property of the community or put them in serious jeopardy without a practical certainty of being caught, identified, and punished. The evildoers to whom the police should be a special terror are the perpetrators of crime and of actual disorder rather than the peaceable purveyors of entertainment or amusement, though the latter be kept within the wholesome restraints of law.

A NEW TROUBLE.

We are informed in the London correspondence of a protectionist organ that what the British Government dreads in its relations with the United States is "not war, but the tariff," and that "Republican revenue legislation is a greater bugbear than Venezuela." This curious state of mind is not revealed in any of the public utterances of members of the English Government, or even in the press, but its existence has not escaped the penetrating scrutiny of the trained observer sent over to discover it. He has perceived that what really disturbs the British heart is the fact—as yet unknown in this country—that Mr. CLEVELAND'S policy has made certain the return of the Republican Party to power, and when that happens the barriers to foreign trade will again be erected.

We do not wholly credit the correspondent's discovery. The Englishman who goes into the new year with nothing worse to worry about than the legislation of the American Congress in 1898 is a relatively happy man. If he have any fears on that subject they are very remote. Much may happen before they can be realized. Among other things, the election may not go the way of the Republicans. If it should, they may not be as rabidly protectionist as they now profess to be. We are not ourselves lying awake o' nights over the fear of Republican return to power. We do not believe that the average Englishman thinks about it at all. Remembering what Republican legislation has done in the past to cripple his strongest rival in the markets of the world, we do not believe he fears a Republican victory. We suspect he would rather like it.

HARD AT WORK IN LOUISIANA.

The Republicans have begun their campaign in Louisiana, where the agents of Speaker REED and the agents of Mr. MCKINLEY are quarreling over the delegates who will go to the Republican National Convention from that State. We remarked a few days ago that it was too early for the candidates to make permanent and trustworthy investments there, and the latest reports from New-Orleans confirm our opinion.

When Mr. MCKINLEY'S cousin, ex-Police Commissioner WILLIAM M. OSBORNE of Boston, returned to that city from Louisiana on the 24th inst., he was in "high spirits," the Boston papers say, because he had defeated Speaker REED'S agent, ex-Senator WILLIAM PITT KELLOGG, in a contest for the control of the Republican State Central Committee and of the Executive Committee appointed by that organization. "Of the fifteen members of this Executive Committee," said he, "fourteen are now for MCKINLEY and one is for REED." On the 28th inst., however, this Executive Committee was organized in favor of REED by a vote of nine to five. "KELLOGG has been at work," it is now explained, since OSBORNE went home for the holidays.

The struggle for the control of the State Committee, three-quarters of the members of which are colored men, brought out some ugly affidavits. The member of the National Committee from Louisiana declared that MCKINLEY'S cousin had been using improper means to procure the votes of committeemen. One member, named BLUNT, declared openly at the meeting of the committee that the Chairman had "sold himself." He also made affidavit that he had seen letters from Mr. MARK A. HANNA of Ohio stating that this Chairman, THOMAS A. CAGE, was authorized to represent the interests of MCKINLEY. "I also assert," he added in his affidavit, "that CAGE admitted to me that he had received $2,000 from the friends of Gov. MCKINLEY in the interest of MCKINLEY, and that he offered me part of this money to secure my co-operation." Another member, L. D. HERBERT, Chairman of the Republican committee in the First Congressional District, made affidavit that at the committee's meeting he had "openly charged" that a conspiracy to secure the vote of the delegation for MCKINLEY had existed for two months, and that OSBORNE was engaged in influencing the committee's action.

The Boston Herald publishes an interview with OSBORNE, who, it says, "went down to Louisiana to take charge of the McKinley forces." It appears that what is known as the Badger Committee, led by ex-Gov. WARMOTH, applied for admission to the State Committee, and was admitted by a vote of 54 to 32. Nearly all of WARMOTH'S men are for MCKINLEY, and the faction is now to have thirty votes in the State organization. Mr. OSBORNE explains that on the question of admitting these men there was "a direct issue between the McKinley and Reed forces." He asserts that no money was used in behalf of MCKINLEY. "I never gave a farthing," he says, "to a colored man in Louisiana for political purposes. I tried to show that Gov. MCKINLEY is the friend of the colored man."

But, of course, he is not ready to say as much for REED'S agents. "I heard of two cases," he remarks, "where the opponents of Gov. MCKINLEY paid $100 each for votes, but in each case the men voted against them." And he refers to a rumor that "the Kellogg people spent $3,000 or $4,000." According to OSBORNE'S story, MCKINLEY'S friends thought that moral suasion was the winning policy with the colored committeemen and delegates in Louisiana. He "saw a large number of the committeemen," but "in every case" told them that his side had "no money to use" in paying for influence and votes.

The State Central Committee appointed the Executive Committee of fifteen, and Mr. OSBORNE came away hugging the delusion that fourteen of these men were retained for MCKINLEY. A McKinley delegation at St. Louis, he believed, was

But KELLOGG remained in Louisiana and was not idle. There was a meeting of this Executive Committee on the 29th inst., and at the meeting CAGE declared that "the McKinley people had not treated him properly." The McKinley candidate for Chairman of this committee was beaten, and CAGE was elected by a vote of 9 to 5. Then there was appointed a sub-committee of five, controlled by CAGE, which will pass upon the credentials of all delegates to the National Convention. CAGE appears to have the delegation in his hands, and at last accounts he was for REED. Whether he will be for REED next week, or in the National Convention, is a question for which OSBORNE and KELLOGG may be able to obtain an answer by a liberal use of that moral suasion upon which the two candidates rely.

If KELLOGG shows ability to hold CAGE and his men, Mr. REED should put his name on the slate for the office of Postmaster General, or, at least, for BRADY'S old place.

CONGRESS AND THE NAVY.

A striking proof of the value of the work undertaken a dozen years ago in rebuilding the fleet is the public reliance placed upon it at the present moment. Meagre as it is in numbers, and still more slender, so far, as is the new system of coast defense, of which only a nucleus is ready, without them our diplomacy might be hampered in times like these, and popular anxiety would be justified.

That a consciousness of this fact will have its influence on Congress at the present session we cannot doubt. The immediate requirements of the navy seem to be for battleships, torpedo boats, guns, projectiles, powder, and torpedoes, and the increase of the enlisted force. Of cruisers and gunboats there is no further need now. As to battleships, any authorized at this time could only be ready for service two or three years hence, so that it may be thought sufficient to deal with them in the regular Naval Appropriation bill, when it comes up. Still, it has well been suggested that if the Navy Department has offers or intimations of a willingness to build other vessels like the Kearsarge and the Kentucky at about the price accepted for these two, Congress might well authorize such additional vessels, and thus make forthwith its annual contribution to that part of our naval outfit, thereby saving time. As our first trio, the Indiana class, were of much smaller displacement and of less speed than the two just contracted for, and yet cost over one-third more, Congress might authorize four such vessels at the present session without making an excessive provision.

But more timely, perhaps, would be a supply of torpedo craft, since these could be rapidly built and could be distributed among many small shipyards as well as among the great builders. Secretary HERBERT asked for twelve in his annual report, but, in view of our great backwardness in this class of vessels, double that number should be furnished, and we should be glad to see a special bill for them passed at once.

With most praiseworthy energy the Secretary took the responsibility last week of ordering projectiles for the heavy guns of our existing battleships, and the Carpenter and Wheeler-Sterling Companies will, it is understood, push the construction forward with great energy. If a deficiency appropriation is needed for them, it will undoubtedly be granted by Congress; and a resolution authorizing the Secretary to contract for $1,500,000 worth of projectiles is pending in the House. A supply of four-inch, five-inch, or six-inch rapid-fire reserve guns for auxiliary vessels that may be called in from the merchant service for Government requirements is still another need.

There can be no question, we think, that Congress will grant the 1,000 additional enlisted men necessary for the ships soon to go into commission, and it might be well to accompany this provision with one authorizing the President to increase the number at his discretion, as, for instance, if merchant ships should have to be chartered.

The liberality of Congress toward the navy has borne good fruit already, and at the present session will certainly do its full share in continuing the good work.

FOR MAKERS OF WOOLEN GOODS.

We have shown how the tariff policy of the Republican Party, as expressed by the bill recently passed, would increase the cost of woolen goods, both foreign and domestic, to consumers. The bill calls for an addition of about 30 per cent. to the cost of foreign woolens until Aug. 1, 1898, and the party leaders openly promise to make a further increase at that time if they shall have the power to make it. On the other hand they would increase the cost of domestic woolens now by adding 42½ per cent. to the cost of the raw material, with the understanding that they intend to add about 30 per cent. more by and by.

We invite the attention of American manufacturers of woolens to the effect of such a policy. They have been using great quantities of wool, both foreign and domestic, during the last eleven months. They have been able to use the best wools of the world free of tariff tax. They have imported more than 125,000,000 pounds of clothing wools. Having set out to adapt their industry to the new conditions and to take advantage of them, they are now threatened by the Republican Party with the imposition in the near future (if the House bill should or could become a law) of a duty which would increase the cost of such wool by 42½ per cent., or from an average of 15½ cents to about 22 cents a pound, and with "compensation" amounting to about 30 per cent. of the value of foreign woolens.

It is openly proclaimed, moreover, by the Republican leaders that they would prefer now to impose a duty which would increase the cost price of such wool from 15½ cents to 26½ cents a pound, and the promise is clearly made that they will impose this additional tax in 1898 if they shall then control the Government.

That is to say, the Republican policy, as affecting the American manufacturers of woolens, is to take the manufacturers' raw material from the free list now and tax it 42½ per cent. for two years, and at the end of the two years to increase the tax to more than 70 per cent. What must be the effect of such repeated disturbance upon any great industry? What would be the effect of it upon the domestic manufacture of woolen goods? Can such a policy be regarded by American woolen manufacturers with complacency? We urge them to give the matter thoughtful consideration.

THE PRISON-LABOR PROBLEM.

The Constitution of this State as revised last year required the Legislature to provide for a "State Commission of Prisons, which shall visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime or detained as witnesses or debtors."

The Legislature at the last session provided for a commission or eight persons, appointed by the Governor, one from each judicial district, to serve ultimately for terms of eight years, but the terms were so arranged that one expires every year. The Commissioners were appointed on the 25th of June, Mr. LISPENARD STEWART being named from this judicial district, and subsequently made President of the commission.

Among the duties of this commission is to aid in securing "just, humane, and economic administration" and suitable buildings with the "best sanitary conditions," to investigate the management of penal institutions and collect statistical information regarding them, and to "ascertain and recommend" such system of employing the inmates of the institutions as may be "for the best interest of the public and not in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution relating to the employment of prisoners."

The "provisions of the Constitution" referred to prohibit the employment of any prisoner "at any trade or occupation wherein or whereby his work, or the product or profit of his work, shall be farmed out, contracted, given, or sold to any person, firm, association, or corporation," but this is not to be construed to prevent the Legislature from providing "that convicts may work for, and that the products of their labor may be disposed of to, the State or any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the State or any political division thereof."

The commission is required to make an annual report to the Legislature in January each year, giving the results of its work and such information as it deems proper relating to the institutions under its supervision, and its "opinions and conclusions relating to the same." Although the commission has been in existence only about six months, it seems to have been visiting the penal institutions of the State quite extensively and gathering information about them, and it has its first report ready to submit to the Legislature. It is said to deal largely with the prison-labor problem, which must be solved once more within the next year. The clause in the Constitution relating to the subject does not take effect until the beginning of 1897. The last Legislature proposed an amendment so modifying it as not to prohibit the sale of the products of prison labor. That amendment will be before the coming Legislature for approval, and it will also have before it the report of the new commission, with its "opinions and conclusions," as well as that of the Superintendent of Prisons. The prison-labor problem has been the subject of discussion and of variegated legislation from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary, and it is about time to have it settled so that it will rest.

Judging from the reports now coming from Cuba, reports whose sources are official as well as the others, MARTINEZ CAMPOS is no longer waging an offensive campaign against the revolutionists. All his efforts, apparently, are now needed in defense of the imperiled seaports. Havana itself is far from secure, while GOMEZ, MACEO, and the minor chiefs march their forces almost at will in many parts of the island. That the Royalists denounce the burning of sugar and tobacco fields as a barbarous method of conducting war is simply amusing. When the Dutch cut the dikes and flooded Holland, the Duke of ALVA regarded it as a most reprehensible act, and loudly lamented the destruction of property that resulted. If the Cuban patriots prefer starving out their oppressors to meeting them in open battle, that is their own business, and nobody has a right to complain or even to be surprised. A siege is as effective as an assault.

Though The Lark has offered no prizes for epic poems, yet it has a very beautiful one in the last number which has reached this office. It is worth quoting in full:

"The Roof it has a lazy Time,
A-lying in the Sun;
The Walls, they have to hold him up;
They do not have much Fun!"

This has the true epic simplicity, does not altogether lack for grandeur, and closes with a sigh of infinite pathos. It is far superior to any epic poem we have seen—lately.

All the Information Worth Gaining.

From The Catskill Recorder, Dec. 27.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is clean, wholesome, sensible, and loyal to party and country. THE TIMES can with safety and with profit be admitted to one's home. It imparts all the information worth gaining that one can in reason expect to gain from a daily journal. It never "fakes," never is sensational. And it is true to Democratic principles and policies. We believe that no Democrat who shall give THE TIMES a trial the coming year will regret it.

The True American Doctrine.

From The New-Haven (Conn.) Palladium, (Rep.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has compiled the utterances of some of the most distinguished statesmen of the United States on the national principle of the Monroe doctrine. The principle is confirmed by our Presidents and Secretaries of State, both in public and private documents. The compilation is timely and sheds new light on the question now uppermost in the public mind.

PERSONALS.

—Much has been written about the home habits of the Princess of Wales; less is known about the Prince. It is stated that he is most orderly and methodical in all his arrangements. Out of doors a dead tree or branch unremoved, a hedge uncl pped or a weedy walk, are a positive misery to him. Like the Princess, he loves animals, chiefly dogs, and always has one special favorite. Ever since the Duke of Clarence's death, his great pet has been his late son's dog, Venus, who never leaves him. He takes a keen interest in the news of the day, and has a wonderful knack of getting through the day's newspapers quickly, and of digesting all the news. The Prince sets the nation an example as a correspondent. Every letter received is replied to at once, and important correspondence is never neglected for other matters.

—A London weekly has discovered why the American press was not kind to Lord Dunraven after the yacht races. It seems "that a New-York paper once announced that the Earl, a married man, had eloped with the daughter of one of his American hosts, the only ground for libel being that he had traveled by train with the lady and her sister. This little incident drew some rather cutting remarks from Lord Dunraven anent American journalism in general, and the papers have not yet ceased to smart under the lashing he administered to them." This explains everything.

—Miss Hesba Stretton, the English authoress, spent some years on the borders of Epping Forest. Her house there was given up because the "nightingales warbled so vociferously as to spoil her night's rest." There is a story, too, about the late Mr. Robins, a famous English auctioneer, who, in offering an estate for sale, said the only drawbacks to the desirability of the property were "the litter of rose-leaves and the noise of the nightingales."

—Heinrich Fellmeth, Professor of Commercial Science at Munich, recommends the collection of street-car tickets. He has founded a monthly bulletin, "Trambilletsport," the object of which is to give pictures of tickets used for car fare in great cities, and furnish detailed information about them. He wishes to establish a society and a Trambillet Boerse.

—Dean Farrar has owned up about that decree of Arcadius. He did "lift" it from Prof. Bury's "History," only (a) he inserted it as an afterthought, (b) he did not take the trouble to print innumerable references in a story book. Neither of these explanations explains, but what difference does it make to the public that reads—and even admires—the Dean's books?

—How well Vandam conveys in his chronicles of Paris the ideas about Paris of those who do not know Paris and think they do! He writes even erroneous reports of facts. He is not afraid. He says in a recent number of The Fortnightly Review that Gen. Vinoy, who retreated to Paris and wrote an excellent history of this retreat, retreated to Belgium.

—At Monte Carlo, the young Duchess of Marlborough asked, "Dites-moi, M. Blanc, est-ce que c'est le rouge ou le noir qui gagne le plus d'argent?" "Madame, ce n'est ni le rouge ni le noir, c'est toujours Blanc!" he replied frankly. The Duke and the Duchess staked only two five-franc pieces each, and lost. The Duchess caught a cold, and this delayed her trip to Florence.

—There was not a member of the royal family within reach of the Duke and Duchess of York when their second son was born. The Cabinet Minister whose attendance was required by the law arrived thirteen hours too late.

—Emile Zola replied, "I am waiting for my majority," to a questioner who asked, "To become a member of the French Academy, what are you waiting for?"

—Pietro Aretino, some time before his death, had in Rome the office which Anthony Comstock sometimes makes absurd in New-York.

AGENDA OF A BOOK LOVER.

—An amusing complaint which some London book buyers make against the publishers' practice of extending books with catalogue leaves—if you take space on your shelves for Swinburne's works, catalogue leaves among them occupy the place of three or four books of poems, at least—recalls the value and the interest which catalogues have. They are indispensable to the bibliographer—such a work as Leypoldt's or Allibone's was almost impossible without them—but they are more than indispensable; they are interesting. Jules Vabre was a famous author in the time of the Romanticists in France, and Gautier wrote of him. If collectors of books of the Romantique epoch asked what Vabre had written, any Romanticist answered at once: "De l'Incommodité des Commodes," but none ever read it. It was never published; it was never written. It lives as a title in a number of entries of books to be published in a catalogue, and not elsewhere. "Books which were not written"—announced, but not published—would be the title of an interesting, and, long, catalogue.

—Pierre Empis, the playwright, loved books. He was happy; but who can say that he would not fall into misery over a Montaigne bound by Padeloup for Mme. de Pompadour? He took in marriage Augustine, his old servant, who bought old books on her way from the market because she liked to read old books. He found in her basket one fine morning the Montaigne, for which she had paid 15 cents, and, imprudently, he exclaimed: "It is worth 5,000f.! I will give you 6,000f. for it." He offered more and more from week to week, but he never could offer 5,000f., since he had not even a fifth of that sum. He made her his wife, in order that he might inherit the volume. She made a good wife, and so she ceased to be a good cook.

—W. Roberts says that of the 1,300 books printed before the beginning of the sixteenth century "not more than 300 are of any importance to the book collector"; of the 50,000 published in the seventeenth century "not more than, perhaps, fifty are now held in estimation"; and of the 80,000 published in the eighteenth century, "not more than 300 are considered worth reprinting, and not more than 500 are sought after." In this estimate of the number of books that survive, Mr. Roberts is extremely liberal; to count the books that survive count the books that have beauty of form.

—Even a merchant's ledger may become worthy of a book lover's library. Leroy's was that of the great man milliner of the First Empire in France. The names in the 300 folios of it constitute a sort of Almanac de Gotha; the details in the accounts of it are a history of costume; the sums and debit and credit dates of it are curious human documents. Josephine was Leroy's best customer; she paid him 150,000f. every year. Mme. Campan was his most modest customer. Her bill for 1812 was 217f. Leroy's prosperity lasted until the end of the Restoration.

—"El Castigo sin Verganza," the original autograph of one of Lope de Vega's innumerable plays, has become the property of the Boston Public Library by gift of George Ticknor's daughter.

—Pasolini, who was a learned canon at Ravenna, published in 1678 to 1713, a chronological history of the city, which begins 600 years before the deluge.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

BRUNSWICK—A. J. Forbes-Leith of London.

ASTOR—Congressman Jacob Lefever of New-Paltz, N. Y.

WALDORF—Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland.

PARK AVENUE—Capt. John G. Bourke, United States Army.

MARLBOROUGH—Senator-elect James Ballantine of Andes, N. Y.

WINDSOR—Judge William L. Putnam of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

METROPOLE—Congressmen James S. Sherman of Utica, William B. Hooker of Fredonia, and Charles A. Chickering of Copenhagen, N. Y.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressmen Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania and Rowland B. Mahany of Buffalo, Mrs. Stanley Matthews of Washington, and Joseph Jefferson.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

WILLARD'S—Miss Pents and Miss Stanhope, New-York.

EBBITT—C. C. Sargent, W. B. Merseun, C. T. Powell, New-York; Miss M. V. Carpenter, Brooklyn.

RIGGS—C. J. Johnson, Jefferson De Angelis, Frank De Angelis, Miss Wells Knott, Fred J. Eustis, Kate W. Eustis, New-York.

PAGE'S—George M. Clark, Walter Floeckher, New-York.

COCHRAN—Dr. George W. Burlington, New-York.

SHOREHAM—John C. Freeman, C. F. Tatum, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Nash, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Roth, John Mitchell, New-York.

ARLINGTON—Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Williams, New-York.

REJECT PEACE PROPOSALS

Abyssinians Will Continue the War Against Italians.

A LARGE ARMY NOW NEAR MAKALLE

The Main Body of European Troops Being Reinforced—The Town of Kassala Not Attacked by Dervishes.

ROME, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Massowah, capital of Erythrea, says that the leading Abyssinian chiefs have held a council and decided to refuse proposals for peace with the Italians. A vast Abyssinian army is near Makalle.

The first detachment of reinforcements sent to the Italian troops after the destruction of Major Toselli's force at Amba Alagi, arrived yesterday at Asmara, about seventy-five miles north of Adigrat, where the main body of the Italian troops now is.

Reports from Kassala, in the northwestern part of the Province of Tigre, show that everything is quiet there. Kassala is a large town that was recently captured by the Italians from the Dervishes, and a few days ago it was reported that a strong force of Dervishes was marching toward the Atbara River, in the direction of Kassala, the presumption being that they were either going to attempt the recapture of that place or attack the Abyssinians.

SULTAN AND CZAR FRIENDLY.

An Alliance Between Russia and Turkey Probable.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 29.—Several Turks were arrested here Friday. It was charged that they intended to make a demonstration against the Sultan when he drove from the palace to the mosque to perform his usual Friday devotions. Among the prisoners are two clerks, who were employed in the Minister of War's office, and a clerk in the Ministry of the Interior. A military Adjutant was also arrested on the same charge.

The Sultan has presented to the Czar a magnificent pair of horses and a quantity of the finest Turkish tobacco.

Gen. Arif Pasha, accompanied by a dragoman of the Russian Embassy, has gone to St. Petersburg, where he will turn the gifts over to the Czar.

It is stated that Arif Pasha is also intrusted with a secret mission to the Czar. It is evident that there is a Russo-Turkish rapprochement, and this is much commented upon.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that M. Nelidoff, the Russian Ambassador, had a long private audience with the Sultan Wednesday. He adds that it would cause no surprise should it be learned that there is a secret Russo-Turkish treaty. It is well known in Constantinople that the so-called concert of the powers consists of a confused entente between five of them, while Russia backs Turkey, whose finances are in a hopeless condition. Russia, it is said, is now offering to loan money to the Porte.

GOOD ORDER PREVAILS IN SICILY.

Civil Authorities Improve the Condition of Affairs.

ROME, Dec. 29.—Prime Minister Crispi has issued an order revoking the decree giving the military commander at Palermo direction of both the police and military forces of the Island of Sicily.

The revoking of the decree is due to the fact that the authorities have at last succeeded in so improving the condition of affairs in the island that life and property are now everywhere secure, and no further trouble is apprehended from the machinations of the Fasci dei Lavoratori and other secret Socialist societies, which caused the Government great trouble in 1893 and 1894.

It was these troubles which resulted in a state of siege being proclaimed at Palermo at the beginning of last year, and that led to the arrest of Sig. de Felice Giuffrida, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who was sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment for connection with the Socialist riots.

SITUATION GROWING SERIOUS.

Trouble Expected in the Transvaal—Americans Side with the Boers.

PRETORIA, Dec. 29.—The trouble between the foreign residents of the Transvaal and the Boer Government, growing out of the refusal of the latter to grant to foreigners civil rights equal to those enjoyed by the Boers, is rapidly becoming more serious. It is rumored here that the English miners are meeting with armed resistance.

In an interview President Kruger said that the Government was alive to the gravity of the situation and the threatening attitude of the foreigners in Johannesburg. He added: "If the threatened storm must come, let it come."

Numbers of women and children are leaving the Rand. Business is seriously affected. Many notorious restless characters are gathered in Johannesburg. The Americans and Germans are siding with the Government.

BIRTHDAY OF MR. GLADSTONE.

The English Sage 86 Years Old—Congratulated by Friends.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—To-day is the eighty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Mr. Gladstone. Many of the Liberal clubs throughout the United Kingdom telegraphed congratulations to Hawarden Castle, Mr. Gladstone's residence in Chester, from which place the messages were forwarded to Biarritz, France, where Mr. Gladstone has gone for the benefit of his health.

HUNDREDS OF LIVES IN PERIL.

Fishermen Carried Out to Sea on an Ice Floe.

ODESSA, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from Yeisk, on the Sea of Azof, states that 800 fishermen, with 100 sledges and horses, were carried to sea on an ice floe. Half of the men have been rescued and the rescue of the others is proceeding.

CREW AND VESSEL LOST.

An Unknown Ship Reported Wrecked at Tochead.

CORK, Dec. 29.—It is reported here that a large unknown vessel was wrecked to-day at Tochead, and that all on board of her were lost. A number of boxes and other wreckage have been washed ashore.

Six Persons Burned to Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 29.—A fire occurred in a house in this city to-day, and five girls and a man perished in the flames. It is believed that the victims were intoxicated, and that their stupor prevented them from realising that the house was burning.

Fogs Delay the Etruria.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 30.—Fogs at Liverpool yesterday and here to-day delayed at both places the sailing of the Cunard Line steamer Etruria. She was expected to sail hence for New-York late yesterday, but she did not proceed until 1 o'clock this morning.

Death of Canon Warr.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Canon Warr died at Childwall, near Liverpool, to-day, aged eighty-one years. He was formerly a pioneer at Oakville, Toronto, on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Clothing Factory Destroyed.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Hepworth's clothing factory at Leeds was burned last night, entailing a loss of $400,000.

A Shock to the Father.

From The Troy Times.

A six-year-old climbed upon the back of her father's chair one day this week and said, as she surveyed his pate: "How bald you are getting! It is a field of terror."

AMERICAN INSURANCE IN GERMANY

Poultney Bigelow Has a Talk with Minister Miquel in Behalf of New-York Companies.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Standard to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that Poultney Bigelow of New-York, who is visiting Berlin in the interests of the American insurance companies which have been driven out of business there, had an interview Sunday morning with Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance.

The interview lasted for several hours, and the insurance question was thoroughly discussed.

It is reported as probable that an early and satisfactory solution of the trouble will be reached.

FUNERALS OF THE VICTIMS

Persons Killed in the Baltimore Theatre Panic Buried—The Coroner's Jury Blames the Audience.

BALTIMORE, Md., Dec. 29.—There were funerals to-day of sixteen persons, who lost their lives in the panic Friday night at the Front Street Theatre. Seven of the victims were buried last night. All of those who were killed in the stampede have now been interred.

Those of the injured who are at the hospitals are improving, and, so far as can be learned, those who were removed to their homes after the accident are in a fair way to recover.

A Coroner's jury was in session for several hours to-day in an attempt to learn why the terrible accident happened. After sifting the testimony of a large number of witnesses, the jury returned a verdict stating that "there was no ground for the stampede; that the cry of fire which was raised was entirely without foundation; that if the people had remained in their seats no one would have been injured." In conclusion, the verdict says: "We can attach blame to no one except the audience itself, which became panic-stricken, and raised the cry of fire simply because some one had ignited a leakage in a gas pipe, which leakage was so trivial that witnesses testified that it could have remained burning for hours without damage."

Jacob Schneiderman's testimony created a sensation in the jury-room. He swore that fifty persons were responsible for the accident. It was their intention, he said, to cause a stampede for the purpose of robbery—jewelry, money, clothing, anything which they could take from the excited people. He asserted that many of the gang came from other cities, but that some of its members were residents of Baltimore. The jury, apparently, did not believe Schneiderman's story.

The fact was adduced, however, that the old death-trap was rented, whenever a tenant could be found, for $25 a night, and that the owners were somewhat indifferent to its structural or other defects, and that illuminating gas had been escaping in the theatre for days.

The question of how far the law officers who are charged with the inspection of public buildings are amenable to criticism for the calamity is being freely discussed.

There was a remarkable scene at the Curlander Cemetery, some miles out of the city, at midnight last night. No more novel funerals ever took place in this section than those of Moses and Kate Sulzberg and Samuel and Rebecca Kramer. These were among the youngest children of Friday night's disaster. The plainness of the funeral, the unusual hour of midnight for depositing the remains in the ground, the flare of the torches, and the gleam of the lanterns made a scene full of weird interest.

INDEMNITY FROM THE TURKS

It Is Not Believed that Minister Terrell Has Made a Peremptory Demand for a Certain Sum.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—While State Department officers do not doubt that the United States Minister in Turkey will, if he has not already done so, ask the Turkish Government to pay for American property destroyed in the Turkish Empire through the failure of the Sultan to protect that property, it cannot be ascertained that anything further than a strong representation to that effect has been made to the Porte by Mr. Terrell.

As for the report that a demand for a large sum, with the intimation that a definite sum had been mentioned, has been pressed, its accuracy is doubted. The Turkish Government is under treaty obligations to protect American property from injury or destruction. Some property has been destroyed, and remonstrances against official failure to prevent such destruction have been made and reported by our Minister.

The amount of the losses caused by mob violence has not been ascertained, so that it would be impossible for the State Department to name a sum to be demanded in indemnity. It is to be expected that the Turkish authorities will ask for time in which to investigate any claims that may be made, and a request for an investigation to enable the authorities to ascertain the amount of injuries inflicted would not be considered unreasonable.

Complains of this sort have been made before, and Turkey has made good many losses attributable to the failure of the authorities to extend the protection they owe to us under treaty stipulations. It is not assumed that Minister Terrell has made a peremptory demand for indemnity.

TWO LIVES TAKEN BY A MOB

Mrs. T. J. West, Living Near Lebanon, Ky., Burned Alive, and W. A. Dever Shot to Death.

LEBANON, Ky., Dec. 29.—A mob burned Mrs. T. J. West alive and killed W. A. Dever at Mrs. West's house, three miles north of this city, last night. The mob numbered about seventy-five, and it was 12 o'clock when it appeared at Mrs. West's house. Mrs. West, Dever, and his little daughter were the only persons in the house, and when the mob ordered Dever to come out, Mrs. West and the little girl responded, but Dever remained inside. Just as Mrs. West reached the door several shots were fired at her, and she ran back into the house, but the child remained on the outside.

After several attempts to get Dever to come out, the men fired the building. Dever ran out, and, with a pistol in his hand, went to a cornfield, where he took shelter behind a cornshock and was shot to death. Mrs. West perished in the burning building, and this morning her remains were found in the chimney, where she had taken refuge.

Dever killed T. J. West, husband of the woman, at Beaver Creek Dec. 7. He had a preliminary hearing, and was released on the ground of self-defense.

It is said Dever had been warned that he would be killed if he did not leave the country.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among those who arrived from Europe yesterday on the French Line steamship La Normandie were Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Cormier, Mr. and Mrs. J. McCrum, Mrs. C. R. Fisk, Miss M. Kirchgassner, J. M. Garcia, Mrs. C. Carroll Pearson, Durand Rull, and P. B. Rickenbacher.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night to 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

—3:45 A. M.—735 First Avenue; Harter and Butts; damage, $100.

—4:10 A. M.—159 East Ninety-second Street; Albert Jacoby; damage, $110.

—9:20 A. M.—185 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; John S. Day; damage, $25.

—1:40 P. M.—144 Seventh Avenue; Helen Fisher; damage trifling.

—6:10 P. M.—2,306 First Avenue; Joseph Effinger; damage trifling.

—8:15 P. M.—170 and 172 Centre Street; J. Erlander and others; total loss.

—8:30 P. M.—25 Fifth Avenue—Charles Runyon; damage, $800.

Flint's Fine Furniture.
Exquisite designs just finished are now at half cost of manufacture. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

THE END OF A LONG CHASE

Von Hammerstein's Capture in Athens Due to Persistency.

HE WAS WANTED IN GERMANY

No Truth in the Socialists' Story that the Government Was Afraid to Bring Him Back.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The capture in Athens of Baron von Hammerstein, the former editor of the Kreuz-Zeitung, who absconded under charges of forgery and embezzlement, created a tremendous sensation in political and social circles when his arrest became known on Saturday. The arrest of this fugitive has cut the ground from under the feet of the Socialist leaders and may even be said to have carried away the feet of some of them. All along one of the chief weapons of the Socialist press and the Socialist Parliamentary leaders has consisted of insinuations that the Government had connived at Hammerstein's escape and frowned upon genuine attempts to bring him back in order to prevent disclosures affecting the Conservative supporters of the Government. The capture of Hammerstein has taken the wind out of the sails of the Socialist craft and rendered the Hammerstein letters which the Socialists were holding over the heads of many Conservative members of the Reichstag almost if not wholly valueless as terrorizing measures.

There never has been a moment since the disappearance of Hammerstein that the Government has not been earnest and unceasing in its endeavors to find him and bring him back to justice, no matter who might be injured by any revelations which his prosecution might entail. The political police tracked him through Switzerland and Italy and finally stopped him as he was landing from a steamer at Piraeus, the port of Athens and five miles from that city. Having run him down the police commissaries watched him closely during the entire time occupied in making applications in secret to the Greek Government for his surrender.

The Government of Greece does not extradite culprits except for capital offenses, but under pressure from Berlin the Athens authorities took advantage of Hammerstein's having recorded himself as "William Herbart" to expel him from the kingdom as an Anarchist suspect. Hammerstein therefore was compelled to leave and embarked on a steamer for Brindisi. The German police also took the steamer and the moment the vessel sailed Commissary Wolf of the Berlin political police placed him under arrest. The conduct of the Government in the Hammerstein matter thus having been vindicated the police will have a free hand to pursue their plans of Socialist repression, while the Conservatives, no longer deterred by Socialist menaces of damaging revelations, will urge repressive measures in the Reichstag.

Berlin now has the prospect of an extremely racy scandal season, between the Hammerstein case and the revelations contained in the Von Kotze documents which are in the possession of Fritz Friedmann, the absconding Berlin lawyer. According to current report Friedmann is in London, where he has prepared a pamphlet attacking high legal and political persons, which he threatens to publish if the German authorities molest him anywhere. It is understood that Friedmann wants a formal permit to return to Germany, nominally incognito, in order to settle his affairs, and is now negotiating with the proper authorities in Berlin to that end.

The Christmas Season.

The Christmas season, according to reports made by the leading shops in Berlin, shows a boom in business. The sale of the cheaper class of goods has been slack in favor of the higher and more costly class, and the casual onlooker would consider that the merchants as well as the public have been having a fine time all around. The North German Gazette says that Berlin has received and sent out Christmas parcels far exceeding in number those sent and received during the Christmas week of 1894.

The celebration in the new palace at Potsdam on Christmas Eve was even more brilliant than usual. The Emperor and Empress and the members of their family entered the Shell Hall at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, attended by the members of the imperial household. The presents were spread out upon tables placed along the walls, and the young Princes hardly could be restrained from infractions of etiquette by rushing forward to admire the handsome gifts before all of the company had assembled. Immediately after the company had taken their positions, the members of the Emperor's suite, the Court ladies, the Emperor, the Empress, and the Princes, with their suites, having been assigned to places forming a square, with a plastic representation of the Nativity at Bethlehem in the centre, the Kaiser allowed Court etiquette to relax and everybody mixed freely with the others.

The young Princes ran about discovering fresh sources of delight upon each table but after an hour's enjoyment of this kind the children were obliged to retire.

Emperor William's Christmas Dinner.

The Emperor dined with his intimate circle, Dr. Von Lucanus, General Von Hahnke, and others of his private Cabinet. At all of the military barracks in Berlin each company had its Christmas tree, and the ceremony of "Bescherung" (the giving of Christmas boxes) was observed. Each of the men stood in line to receive his present, while the Captain and other officers of each company sang "Stille Heilige Nacht." The Captain then told out to each man his share of punch, which concluded the service. The ceremony was the same in each barracks. The hospitals and even the prisons, also, had their Christmas trees. The Moabit and Plotzensee Prisons had immense trees for the inmates, who sang songs, received presents, and were treated to better fare than usual.

The Countess Von Waldersee provided a large number of widows and children with their Christmas dinner, and had an immense tree, upon which were hung parcels of clothing. Ex-Empress Frederick visited the Kaiser Friedrich Hospital on Christmas Day. She was received there by Dr. Virchow and Dr. Bosse, Minister of Instruction and Worship. The Ex-Empress presided at the fete which followed her arrival, and distributed the presents. Dr. Virchow interested her with a statement of the results of the treatment of the various patients by Profs. Behring and Heilsarmann in the institution, which led her to compliment the professors upon the success of their remedial applications.

Prince Bismarck spent Christmas alone with his family, Count and Countess von Rantzau (the latter his daughter) and his son, Count Herbert Bismarck, and his wife. The health of the ex-Chancellor is excellent. He walks but little, but drives frequently. The Boersen Zeitung, in its issue of Saturday, said that as the result of consultation with his son, Count Herbert, Prince Bismarck had decided not to attend the banquet in Berlin Jan. 18, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the proclamation of the German Empire, because of the fact that the Ministers did not join the Emperor in inviting him, and also owing to the disappointment of Count Herbert in not obtaining a Ministerial post.

The Insurance Question.

It is reported that official information from Washington has been received in Berlin that the United States Government will "close out" all German insurance companies doing business in the United States unless Prussia shall rescind her measures against American insurance companies preventing them from doing business here.

Chancellor Prince von Hohenlohe is in Vienna, where he is staying with his brother, Prince Constantine von Hohenlohe, Court Marshal to Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria. Prince Hohenlohe has had interviews with Count Goluchowsky, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, from which have originated newspaper stories that the meeting of the two statesmen was of great political import as cementing the harmony of the powers, &c. Prince Hohenlohe will return to Berlin in time to take part in the New Year fêtes.

New Year's Fetes.

The New Year's Day programme is as follows: There will be a reveille at 8 o'clock in the morning from the castle to Brandenburg Gate and back, performed by the massed bands of the Berlin garrison. Religious services will be held in the castle chapel at 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock the Court ceremony of filing past the Emperor and the imperial party in the Weissen Saal. There will be a parade in the yard of the arsenal at 12 o'clock by the Kaiser in the presence of all the commanders of the German army corps. Then salutes will be fired in the Lustgarten.

The Duke and Duchess of Coburg are passing the Christmas holidays at Coburg with their family. The Duke will go to Stuttgart Jan. 7, under the instructions of his mother, Queen Victoria, to invest the King of Würtemberg with the Order of the Garter.

A Trip to Abbazia.

The Emperor and Empress have finally arranged to start for Abbazia in February. During his visit to Austria his Majesty will meet Emperor Francis Joseph, who will be staying at Cape Martin. There is great anxiety over the condition of the Empress of Austria, who is afflicted with prolonged spells of melancholy and religious excitation. Her physicians insist upon her Majesty's having repeated changes of scene in order to divert her mind.

Councilor of Legation Rose, formerly Landeshauptman (Governor) of New-Guinea and recently the prosecutor of Herr Liest in the Cameroon scandals, resulting in Liest's conviction of gross cruelties to the natives and his consequent dismissal, has been appointed Consul General of Germany to Samoa.

GEN. CAMPOS WILL NOT RESIGN

The Spaniard Says It Is Impossible for Him to Retire in the Face of the Foe—Report of a Battle.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana confirms the news already made public by The United Press regarding the great constitutional demonstration held in that city last night. The dispatch says that the eloquent speech made by Captain General Campos created a profound sensation.

Referring to the reports that he intended to resign his command in Cuba, he declared that whatever his personal inclination might be, it was absolutely impossible for him to resign in face of the enemy. The Government was able to replace him, but the demonstration increased his desire to annihilate the enemy and improve the situation.

The dispatch adds that Gen. Pando, commanding in the Province of Santiago de Cuba, dispatched a strong force to meet José Maceo, who was reported to be near Baracoa with 400 men. The Spanish troops met Maceo's force and completely defeated them. The insurgents lost fifty killed and wounded. The rebel camp and a quantity of provisions were captured. The Spanish loss was one killed and six wounded.

A dispatch from Havana says that Gomez and Maceo are retreating from the Cienfuegos district.

Confidence in Gen. Campos.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that the Cabinet has decided to cable to Captain General Campos, assuring him that he still possesses the confidence of the Crown and the Government, and congratulating him on the Constitutional demonstration that took place Saturday night. The correspondent adds that Gen. Campos telegraphs that the insurgents are retiring across the Province of Matanzas, burning the cane fields, but respecting the mills and buildings on the estates. He further says that the military outlook has improved during the week. The Madrid Government will not allow Gen. Campos to grant autonomy in Cuba until he has obtained more successes over the rebels.

Spaniards Want a Battle.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—It is reported here that there are signs of a retrograde movement being made by the insurgents, who are near Jaguey Chico, in the southern part of the Province of Matanzas. The Spanish troops are vainly seeking to bring about a decisive encounter with them. The whole country through which the rebels passed has been devastated by the torch.

EXCELLENT MUSIC IN OLYMPIA

Many Encores for Mlle. Guilbert—A Satisfactory Programme.

The fifth popular concert of the season was given last night in the Olympia Music Hall by the grand orchestra led by Fritz Scheel. The soloists were Miss Marie Brackman, contralto; Signorita Giacinta Della Rocco, violin; Signor Gennaro Volpe, mandolin, and Mlle. Yvette Guilbert.

The house was well filled throughout the evening, and all the seats outside the boxes were taken about the time Mlle. Guilbert made her appearance.

Her captivating way has won a host of admirers, who never tire of rehearsing her charms, and who advise all their friends to enjoy the treat she affords. She was encored time and again last evening, with as much enthusiasm as one sees at a first night.

The programme of the evening, as a whole, gave much satisfaction to music lovers. It was a trifle heavy in parts, but the dainty bits here and there served to relieve the more pretentious numbers.

"The Messiah" at the Metropolitan.

"The Messiah" was repeated last night at the Metropolitan Opera House, and given more effectively than a week previous. The chorus was placed in the foreground of the stage, and the orchestra in the space allotted it for all operatic performances, instead of the positions occupied the preceding Sunday. As a result the chorus and orchestra worked much better, and the result was a smoother and more balanced rendition. Mme. Nordica was the soprano soloist, and dominated by dint of her superior vocalization. Her singing of the recitatives was particularly artistic, and applause followed each of her selections. Mme. Brema sang with more confidence, and likewise with better effect, as also did Herr Walnoefer and Armour Galloway. The house was well filled, and plaudits followed each number. "Faust" will be presented to-night, with Melba, Scalchi, the de Reszke brothers, and Maurel in the principal rôles.

The New Building.

From The Chicago Interior.

The other day we went by a new building, which, to our practiced eye, could be nothing else than a pumping station. "That's the new branch of the waterworks," we said, very oracularly. "No such thing," bluntly responded the friend walking with us. "That is a gymnasium." He proved his point by the windows, high up and small, and evidently intended to prevent people looking in, or out, for that matter. We proved our position by the smokestack and the "altogether" of the edifice. Presently we asked a little street urchin whom we met, and he said: "That? Why, that's the new —— Church." And so it proved to be. It was, one sees, a sign of the times. The fact is that some of our denominations, at least some of the preachers in them, have so far lost sight of their aim that the confusion has got into their very bricks and mortar. What they don't know is so much more prominent in their preaching than what they do know that the church has no longer a font, an altar, or a spire. When the pulpit ceases to present heavenly themes, there is no reason why the building should be distinguished from secular markets, or banks, or cattlesheds. It will be needed for one or the other of these uses before long.

Before He Stabbed Her.

From All The Year Round.

Some of the old fellows wrote tragedies—dull, cold, heavy productions, every line of which had been polished till what little soul it originally possessed had been rubbed out of it. Such incidents as the dramas could boast were drowned under floods of talk. If the hero wished to stab his wife he stood still with uplifted dagger while he poured out a good 500 rhymed alexandrines, and while he rested after this tremendous performance the lady "got off her chest," as actors call it, a like amount of verse in the shape of an appeal about as passionate and heart stirring as those heard in the law courts when a barrister is showing cause why a mandamus should be issued.

NO HELP FOR ARMENIANS

European Nations Criticised Because of Their Inactivity.

SLAUGHTER OF INNOCENTS GOES ON

Victims Jeered At by Certain Newspapers—Soldiers Absolutely Needed for the Protection of Christians.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Dr. Henry S. Lunn, editor of The Review of the Churches, and Percy W. Bunting, editor of The Contemporary Review, have addressed a communication to "all editors of England and America."

They state that they have received a letter from a friend who spent several months in Armenia and who is an authority on affairs in that country. Extracts from the friend's letter are inclosed. They are as follows:

Any allusion to Armenia upsets me. I am ashamed, excited, indignant when I think of what I saw in that country and of the confidence with which I consoled quailing women and weeping men with hopes that England would see them through their difficulties, and the words of heartfelt thanks they uttered, often upon their knees in the fields or on the hillsides, and the childlike messages of anticipatory gratitude which they asked me to deliver to the English people now burn and rankle within me like an envenomed wound.

The European powers are playing a farcical representation round the graves of a Christian people. If conduct similar to theirs were to be pursued by an individual in private life it would be visited with social ostracism, and would brand him with an indelible Cain's mark of infamy. Fancy a man's neighbors parading about the doors of his house while he and his children rush frantically from room to room and from window to window, imploring them to save them from the devouring flames. We have pity on a rat if we hear of its protracted and hopeless efforts to escape from burning, but men and women, boys and girls, who are killed piecemeal are laughed at—that is what it has come to.

The Governments of Europe are a spectacle to make angels weep. They guard the gates of Turkey, so to say, solemnly declaring that whatever may happen to the Christians, however diabolically they may be tortured to death, nothing shall happen to the Turks; they at any rate must and will be preserved from harm is it a wonder then that the Turks should set about fulfilling their threat of wiping out Armenia in Armenian blood?

Every one knew that the threat would be fulfilled. Consuls reported to their Governments that the departure of the European delegates from Moush would mark the beginning of the blood-bath, and newspapers gave the prophecy publicity. Appeals to the public made on precautionary measures were multiplied, and at last mere verbal warning gave place to unmistakable signs and preparations. But diplomacy turned a deaf ear. The Armenians are nobody's kith and kin. Were they Greeks or Bulgarians, Magyars or Serb they would have high and powerful protectors who talk of the primary duty of protecting brothers in religion. Now Abyssinians are brethren and orthodox when political calculations come in. But Armenians! And so none of these Governments insisted on the execution or even dismissal of Zekki Pasha and the authors of the Sassoun savagery.

Nay, they were decorated and honored by the Sultan as an encouragement to others to go and do likewise. And now others have done and have out-Heroded Herod, and no one seems shocked. People are only interested to get the latest news of Sivas or Trebizond, or wherever the latest massacres have occurred at their breakfast table early. Few persons take even a remote interest in the Armenian question on the Continent, and those few are the advocates of Turkey. The Austrian press, said to be paid by the Turkish Government, impudently denies the Sassoun massacres and accuses the Armenians of having attempted to butcher the Kurds and Turks.

The German press is the bearer of the same kind of culture to its readers, and in both these countries the public knows positively nothing about the Armenian question. The Russian papers, beginning with the Novoe Vremya, crack jokes at the Armenians, and in the last numbers which I have read, ask: "Why should we Russians sacrifice a single soldier for the sake of Armenian bankers and missionaries, who are much better off than we are ourselves, to say nothing of British and American agitators, who have so cleverly got up the Armenian comedy?"

A couple of regiments of British soldiers or cossacks are what is wanted. They would set matters right in a few days. But even if the whole English-speaking people should arise and demand this, would it be accorded?

Editors to whom these extracts are sent are requested to print them.

APPEALS TO ENGLISH PEOPLE.

Dr. Dillon Tells of Armenian Atrocities and Urges Interference.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The next issue of The Contemporary Review will contain a long article entitled "Armenia: An Appeal," by Dr. E. J. Dillon, of which the following is a synopsis:

The time has come for every reasoning person to accept or repudiate his share of the joint indirect responsibility of the British Nation for a series of the most frightful crimes that have ever stained the pages of human history. The Armenian people in Anatolia are being exterminated by Turks and Kurds by such fiendish methods as may well cause Christendom's sluggish blood to boil with shame and indignation.

The Armenians are not lawless barbarians or brigands, nor are the Turks and Kurds the accredited torchbearers of civilization, but if it be expedient that Armenians should be exterminated, why chop them up piecemeal? Why must an honest, hard-working man be forced to witness the violation of his daughter, and then have his head cut off and stuffed into the mouth, while a sermon is being preached to him on the text, "If your God be God, why does He not succor you?"

Then the other hand is hacked off, his ears torn off, and his feet severed with a hatchet. Surely, roasting alive, flaying, disemboweling, impaling, and other horrors have nothing that can excuse them in the eyes of Christians, however deeply absorbed in politics. The Armenians constitute the sole civilizing element in Anatolia. Christians they are, and from the middle of the fifth century scarcely a year has elapsed in which Armenian men and women have not unhesitatingly laid down their lives for their religious belief.

The murdered of Sassoon, of Van, of Erzeroum, were Christian martyrs; and any or all of those whose eyes were gouged out, whose quivering flesh was torn from their bodies, might have obtained life by embracing Islam and abjuring Christ. But, instead, they died like Christian martyrs. Why is it that our compassion for these, our fellow-men, has not yet assumed the form of effective help? For reasons of "higher politics."

The condition of Armenian Christians when we first interfered (1878) was deplorable. Laws existed only on paper. Mohammedan crimes were punishable only in theory. Russia was willing to substitute law and order for crime and chaos, and to guarantee to Christians the treatment due to human beings. But we then denied her right to do this, as she refuses to admit our claim to undertake it single handed. We said, in effect, "Though our political interests may clash with those of Russia, we will see to it that they are not subversive of the elementary principles of human justice and the immutable law of God."

Yet we never took any efficacious step to fulfill that solemn promise. Our Consuls forwarded exhaustive reports, the press published heart-rending details, Armenian ecclesiastics presented piteous appeals. But we "pigeon-holed" the Consular reports, pooh-poohed the statements published by the press, and ignored the petitions of the priests. We pressed a knob, as it were, in London, and thereby opened hell's portals in Asia Minor, letting loose legions of fiends in human shape, who set about torturing and exterminating the Christians there. And, lest it should be urged that our Government was ignorant of the wide-reaching effects of its ill-advised action, it is on record that for seventeen years it continued to watch the harrowing results of that action without once interfering to stop it.

During all those seventeen years written law, traditional custom, the fundamental maxims of human and divine justice were ignored in favor of a Mohammedan saturnalia. The Christians, by whose toil and thrift the empire was held together, were despoiled, beggared, chained, beaten, and banished or butchered. Thousands of Armenians were thrown into prison and tortured and terrorized till they delivered up the savings of a lifetime. Whole villages were attacked. In a few years the provinces were decimated. Aloghkerd, for instance, being almost entirely purged of Armenians.

Over 20,000 woe-stricken wretches fled to Russia or to Persia. On the way they were seized over and over again by the soldiers of the Sultan, who deprived them of their little money and clothes, outraged the women and girls, and then drove them over the frontier to hunger and die. Those who remained for a time behind were no better off. Turkish taxgatherers followed these, glean ing what the brigands had left, torturing and flogging their victims.

Stories of this kind in connection with Turkish misrule in Armenia have grown familiar to English ears of late. It should be remembered that these statements are neither rumors nor exaggerations concerning which we are justified in suspending our judgment. History has set its seal upon them. The Turks have admitted these and worse acts of savagery; the Kurds glory in them; trustworthy Europeans have witnessed and described them, and Armenians have groaned over them in blank despair.

Dr. Dillon declares it to be the intention of the Turk to exterminate the Armenians. All the massacres were planned and carried out in spite of the protests of foreign representatives. The English Government is urged to interfere and prevent the butchery of the Christians.

FACTS SUPPRESSED BY THE PORTE.

Misleading Reports Given Out Regarding Armenian Affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The correspondent of The United Press at Constantinople sends the following under yesterday's date:

The continuous publication and circulation of official falsehoods, together with the barriers against truth of every avenue of publicity, has become one of the most dangerous elements of the present situation at Constantinople. Censorship of the Turkish press exists. Latterly its sole object has been to suppress facts and to compel publication of editorial articles relative to the Armenians which are prepared at the Palace, and of "telegrams" written under physical compulsion by wretched Armenian prisoners in the dungeons of Asiatic Turkey. In reality, the Turkish newspapers are thus edited at the Palace.

The result of this use of the press is that the Mohammedan populace, and even moderately educated men at Constantinople, find their chief reason for discontent with the Sultan in his failure to order the destruction of Christians generally. They suppose that the Armenians of Asiatic Turkey have murdered and pillaged great numbers of Moslems; that the reserves have been called into the field to punish and reduce to order the Armenians; that the European powers have intervened to prevent the restoration of order, and that the foreign gunboats have come to the Bosphorus in order to encourage Christians in insurrection.

The deduction made from this mass of error is that the Christians are preparing to massacre Moslems, and that, therefore, the Moslems must first massacre the Christians. Unquestionably the object of this official dissemination of falsehoods through cunningly devised communications to the press has been to inflame the ignorant, and cause the intense excitement which has resulted.

It is now learned that the report that the Turkish troops had captured the town of Zeitoun from the insurgent Armenians had its origin in a statement made by Gen. Mustafa Remiz, who is at Zeitoun. This report was supported by a telegram received in Constantinople from Aleppo, which not only stated that Zeitoun had fallen, but gave details of the flight of many refugees before the Turks regained possession of the town. Many of these refugees were said to have fled to Killis, in a southeasterly direction from Zeitoun, where it was expected that an attack would be made upon them by the Turks.

Semi-official reports now show that the city itself has not been taken by the Turks. The place, which is filled with refugees, is invested by the troops. Gen. Mustafa Remiz demanded the surrender of the city, and eighteen of the Armenian notables went outside the fortifications to treat for a surrender. Fifteen of these envoys were detained by the Turkish General, who sent the other three back with the terms he offered for the surrender of the place. These terms included the giving up of their arms by the Armenians. The Armenians from the mountains, who captured the city, were willing to accept the terms, but the refugees, who feared that if the Turks got inside the fortifications there would be another massacre, insisted that there be no capitulation.

Gen. Mustafa Remiz asked for orders from Constantinople, and yesterday the Sultan issued an Irade ordering that a battle be avoided if there was any chance of procuring the surrender of Zeitoun by other means.

The missionaries at Marsovan have telegraphed A. W. Terrell, the American Minister, declaring that the guards furnished by the authorities for their protection are not trustworthy, and that in consequence their lives and property are in danger.

Mr. Terrell telegraphed to Milo A. Jewett, the American Consul at Sivas, instructing him to go to Marsovan if possible. Mr. Jewett replied that it was impossible for him to leave Sivas, as an outbreak was threatening in that place.

Mr. Terrell then visited the Porte, where his representations resulted in an order being sent to the military commander at Marsovan to substitute regular soldiers for the guards who had been detailed to protect the Americans.

The missionaries at Marsovan are the Rev. and Mrs. John F. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. George F. Herrick, Dr. and Mrs. Charles C. Tracy, the Rev. and Mrs. Edward Riggs, the Rev. and Mrs. George E. White, Miss Frances C. Gage, and Miss Martha A. King. At Sivas are stationed the Rev. Albert W. Hubbard, the Rev. Henry T. Perry and wife, and Miss Mary E. Brewer.

LORD ROSEBERY CALLS FOR ACTION.

Attacks the Government for Not Protecting Armenians.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The morning papers here will to-morrow print a letter from ex-Prime Minister Rosebery, dated Dec. 24, in which he says that he is haunted by the horrors that have occurred in Asia Minor. Continuing, he says:

"The country intrusted the present Ministry with a dictatorship and an armada to support that dictatorship. The chief of the Ministry has uttered sounding threats which might well raise the hopes of the people for whom he spoke. What has been the result? Our protests have been idle, our action futile, and our menaces disregarded."

In conclusion, Lord Rosebery declares that the Government is solely responsible for the condition of affairs, and suggests that it misled the country when it said the concert of Europe on the Armenian question was complete.

CHRISTIAN MINISTERS SLAIN.

Put to Death Because They Would Not Change Their Religion.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the house of the Protestant pastor at Chumkush, near Diarkebir, was set on fire by Kurds, and that the pastor was badly burned in seeking to make his escape. When he reached the outside of his burning home, he was seized by the Kurds who told him that he must make his choice between accepting Islamism and being killed. He chose death.

At Sivas a pastor named Kuenidjian met a similar fate after refusing to abandon his faith. Eleven Protestant pastors in the Kharput district, who were connected with the American Board of Foreign Missions, gave up their lives rather than abandon Christ.

A letter describing the massacres at Arabkir has been received from a Christian woman. She says: "After my father was killed the rest of us women and children managed to reach a central house that had been established by the American missionaries, where we remained for six days before we dared to leave. When we left we found that our own house had been entirely burned."

Statement of the Porte.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Turkish Legation received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"Two Armenians of Aintab, having fired pistol shots with the view of again creating a sedition, disorders were going

CLOSING DEFENDER CASE

Yachtsmen Believe Investigation Will End To-day.

MANY WITNESSES NOT NEEDED

Agreed Among New-York Yacht Club Members that Lord Dunraven Was Clearly Mistaken in Bringing His Charges.

All the principals in the investigation of the charges of fraud made by Lord Dunraven against those in charge of the Defender rested yesterday. Mr. Iselin went home to New-Rochelle on Saturday evening and will come back this morning. Herbert C. Leeds was in Boston, and Capt. "Hank" Haff went to his home at Islip.

The members of the committee seemed to want to forget the investigation for one day, and each one declined to say anything about the case. Mr. Asquith, Lord Dunraven's lawyer, and Mr. Hamilton, his secretary, spent the day in the city. They strolled about to get a view of some of the attractions. Both of these gentlemen declined to talk about the case or about their future movements.

At the clubhouse of the New-York Yacht Club several of the members congregated and chatted together. No one there knew positively what had taken place in the model room during the sessions of the investigation committee, but they knew enough to be able to say that Lord Dunraven had not proved his charges, and that Mr. Iselin and all connected with the Defender would prove that there had been no attempt at fraud on their part. It is thought that the committee will, in their report, show Lord Dunraven that he was mistaken and give him a chance to apologize to Mr. Iselin and to the club for the charges he made.

In the testimony that is being given, it is shown how easily he might have been deceived. The moving of the crew from amidships, where they were when the Defender was measured, to the ferward part of the boat where they were when the yacht was off Sandy Hook, would immerse the bow several inches more in the water, and so increase the water-line length of the yacht. Then, it has been said that when Mr. Henderson, who represented Lord Dunraven, was put on board the Defender on the morning of Sept. 7, Lord Dunraven was in the launch. Nearly every one on the Defender moved over to the starboard side to see Lord Dunraven, and gave the yacht a list. The mainsail was hoisted, and the boom was to starboard, which would cause the yacht to heel more, and again make it appear as though she was longer on the water line than when floating on an even keel in the smooth water in the Erie Basin.

It is believed that the investigation will close to-day. There are still a great many witnesses to testify on behalf of Mr. Iselin, but it is very probable that they will not all be called. Capt. Haff was being examined when the committee adjourned on Saturday. He will finish his testimony the first thing this morning. Capt. Terry, who assisted Capt. Haff on the Defender, will probably be called and corroborate all that Capt. Haff has testified to. Mates Berry and Conant, Quartermasters Barlow and Bruce, and twenty of the Defender's famous Deer Island crew, are all ready to tell the committee that no extra ballast was put on the yacht.

Henry Billman and two riggers from Boston, John F. Byrne, M. J. O'Neil, George Francis, New-York riggers, will, if called, tell what was done on the Defender on the night before the first race. They were working on the bridles of the main sheet of the yacht and generally overhauling all the rigging. This work kept them busy until 3 o'clock in the morning of Sept. 7, and during that time they declare that no ballast was shifted.

Capt. Taylor of the Hattie Palmer, the Defender's tender, and Capt. Brandeau of the tug Wallace B. Flint, have also been waiting to testify. Capt. Taylor will produce the log of the Hattie Palmer, which will show that the Defender and her tender were some distance apart when anchored at night. In Lord Dunraven's charges it was said that the Hattie Palmer was dragged on the Defender on the night before and the night after the first race.

In addition to all this testimony to be given by professionals, there are four amateurs to give evidence. They are ex-Commodore E. D. Morgan, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Newberry D. Thorne, and Woodbury Kane. These gentlemen sailed on the Defender in nearly all her races.

Mr. E. J. Phelps told a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that as soon as all the evidence has been laid before the committee a statement will be made to the public through the press. It is said that this statement will be a synopsis of the proceedings before the investigating committee.

Dunraven's Failure Complete.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The Chronicle to-morrow, commenting on the proceedings of the committee inquiring into the charges made by Lord Dunraven against the Defender and her owners, will say: "Lord Dunraven's failure to incriminate the Defender's owners and crew is complete. He may now, in cold blood, reflect that he has done more to breed bad blood between the two great nations than President Cleveland and Mr. Olney combined."

GERMAN EMPEROR MAY-CHALLENGE

A Big Schooner to be Built to Try to Win the America's Cup.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Dec. 21.—The German Emperor is credited with being the latest aspirant for America's Cup honors. It is said that a big racing schooner is to be designed and built on the Clyde, and that a challenge will be sent in the name of some German nobleman. Watson is the designer credited with having the task of designing a schooner to beat the American cracks, and it said the boat is to be built of aluminium. There seems to be some truth in the story that the German Emperor is to have a schooner and that aluminium will play an important part in the yacht's construction.

The groundwork for the aluminium part of the story is the rapid progress being made in Germany in the manufacture of aluminium. So rapidly has this manufacture been pushed that Messrs. Escher, Wyss & Co. of Zurich, Switzerland, have completed a yacht of aluminium of the following dimensions: Load water line, 38 feet; draught, 6 feet, 8 inches. Of course, the draught is absurd if the yacht is intended for racing, but since she is to be yawl rigged it seems more probable she will remain a cruiser. The whole weight of the hull is given at half a ton, a very doubtful bit of information, and equally doubtful that her ballast is to be limited to two tons of lead in the keel. From Zurich the boat is to be transported to Genoa, where the owner, Prince Wilhelm zu Wied, resides part of the year. It will be remembered that an aluminium ten-rater, called Vendenesse, was recently built in France, which was a racing failure, no doubt dependent on the design being faulty. The same mistake has probably been made about the Zurich Aluminin.

The success of Mr. Wyllie's Sea Maiden is leading to inquiries for further details, and it looks as if we were to have an epidemic of amateur yacht builders, and another of Sea Maidens. Mr. Wyllie's feat of building and racing his boat that cost less than £20, and with her snatching prizes from professionally built boats that cost £100 to £200, opens up a field for economy and emulation that cannot well be overrated.

To cultivate rivalry in amateur sailing is an excellent education, but if this rivalry is to include the building of boats, and the shaping of sails, or practical training in the use of tools, designing and other accomplishments will be attained quite beyond the narrower limits of the sport.

The spell of alarm over the building of new-rule boats is being broken in the English Channel, although there is no symptom of the scare dying out in the Clyde. Sibbick of Cowes has his hands full of new-rule boats, chiefly of the smaller classes. Within a couple of years this new builder has made his name, and English owners are running after him, as has been done many a time in the case of yacht builders who were as speedily abandoned. Just a year or two since Alfred Payne of Southampton was the coming genius in yacht designing and building. Young Nicholson of Gasport followed, and now it is Sibbick. The twenty-rater he is building for Mr. Ogden Goelet and Major Paget is a Herreshoff Niagara, with a body some deeper and a fin some shallower than Niagara. "Advantage" has been taken of the new rule to make improvements, but the advantage of these remains to be seen.

Mr. Ogden Goelet intends taking his new-rule twenty-rater to the Mediterranean and testing what the new rule may be worth. Along with these the new rule boats building for the [illegible] and bulb keel unshipped and be sent out as a deck passenger to Marseilles. This transshipping of yachts taken to pieces when going from port to port is quite a novel feature of yacht racing, and is, of course, only in its infancy. With some further development it may be possible to take a half-rater to pieces, pack it away in a gripsack, and get a brass check for it to be delivered at some yachting port.

But, after all, this would not be so wonderful, since one British Cabinet had a steamer built at Glasgow, which could be taken so completely to pieces that no plate or portion of the vessel exceeded what a native African could carry on his back for 500 miles from the coast to the Victoria Nyanza. The plates and fittings were all numbered, and the carriers would be known not by their names, but by 300 or 400, as the burden might indicate.

A rumor has reached our press that Messrs. D. & W. Henderson of Partick have an order to build a challenger for the America's Cup. Since the same firm built the Thistle, Valkyrie II., and Valkyrie III., the rumor gets some belief, and a Glasgow syndicate is pointed to as prepared to find the money. But since the time is past for giving the New-York Yacht Club notice of a challenge for 1896 the rumor may be disregarded.

STAGE CHILDREN MADE HAPPY

THEIR SANTA CLAUS FESTIVAL IN TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.

"Aunt Louisa" Eldridge and Mrs. Pastor Busy—Banquet and Dancing.

"Aunt Louisa" Eldridge and Mrs. Antonio Pastor were the busiest women in New-York City last night as they bustled about behind the scenes at Tony Pastor's Theatre and did their best to make a success of the Santa Claus festival to the children of the stage.

The children were entertained with music, theatricals, tableaus, and pantomime, followed by a banquet and dancing and Christmas trees. Tony Pastor entered heart and soul into the proceedings, and announced personally each number as it was presented.

The "little children of the stage" were out in great force. The theatre was jammed. Cissy Fitzgerald sat in the front row and watched the little ones dance and sing, and Lotta, Cora Tanner, Neil Burgess, Bonnie Thornton, Sam De Forrest, Lydia Barrie, W. H. Crompton, Annie Ellslie, and a hundred others prominent in the theatrical world were also present. A. H. Hummel and Marshall Wilder bustled about among the children. Ted Marks came to say how sorry Yvette Guilbert was not to be there, and Messrs. McCormick, Evans, and Appleton, managers, respectively, of the Garrick, Empire, and Casino, were all on hand to show their approval of the movement.

"Oh, dear me!" gasped "Aunt Louisa," as she fanned herself behind the scenes, "what a time they all are having. I ought to be everywhere at once, and I don't know how to do it. But the children are laughing and happy, that's all I care. I really think I shall have to give up this work. I'm getting older every year, and its so exhausting."

A moment later she was at the other end of the theatre helping Mrs. Pastor do something or attending to the dressing of some of the little ones who were going on the stage to perform.

The programme of the performance was:

Piano solo	Mabel Earle
Song and dance	Ralph Ince
Specialty	Baby Flora Russell
Dances	Baby Corinne
Imitations, "Vest Tilley," and address	Baby Lil
Scene from "Shore Acres"	
Parting between Uncle Nat and Nell.	
Uncle Nat	Lord Gentle
Nell Berry	Lilly Gentle
Capt. Ben	Alex. Gentle
Dance	Ofelita
Trilby and specialty	Ruby
Song, "Games We Used to Play"	Frank Boyle
Tiddlewinks	Johnny Dugan
Song, "That Tired Feeling"	Baby Talleferro
Song, "The Rising Generation"	
Song and dance	Master Billy Barry
Song and dance	Baby Bennett
Shakespearian recitation	Percita West
"Like a Lady"	Ricca Scott
Specialty	Mabel Bell
Song, "Ruben Glue"	Millie Collyer
Specialty	Little Ruby
Song, "Henrietta"	Anna Wilks
Violin solo	Johnny Mickle
Specialty	Vinie Daly
Tyrolean dance.	
Eunice Randall, Olive Brooks, Beatrice Levy	

In No. 5, Baby Lil, standing not much higher than a flowerpot and dressed in white, made a formal address and presented to Tony Pastor a large album containing pictures of the "Children of the Stage."

When the stage performance was over, the children formed into line and marched to the basement of Tammany Hall to the banquet hall, where they had a regal banquet spread.

"Oh, what pains and aches there will be to-morrow!" groaned Mrs. Eldridge, as she saw that each child had all he or she wanted.

Dancing and the distribution of Christmas toys and clothing brought the entertainment to a conclusion long after midnight.

The committee included the following: "Aunt" Louisa Eldridge, Mrs. Antonio Pastor, Mrs. T. Harmus, Miss Mollie Eldridge, Mrs. Queenie Vassar Lynch, Miss Olive Nelson, Miss Katherine Johnstone, Miss Annie White, Miss Kate Bartlett, Miss Mattie Ferguson, Miss Ricca Allen, Mrs. E. L. Fernandez, Miss Cora Tanner, Miss Beatrice Norreland, Miss Annie Ellsler, Miss Bijou Fernandez, Miss Clara Thropp, Miss Vivian Bernard, Mrs. May Elliott Randall, Miss Jennie Yeamans, and Miss Kenyon Bishop.

The use of Tammany Hall was given by Henry Kreykenbohm, and Tony Pastor placed his theatre entirely at the disposal of the committee.

Tarisio, the Violin Hunter.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Violinmakers now and again come upon pieces of wood of phenomenal resonance and beauty, and when they do, we may be sure they give special care to the making and finishing of the instrument formed of that wood. Stradivarius, at any rate, did. In 1716 he had a piece of luck in this particular, and his luck went into an instrument with which he fell so much in love that he absolutely refused to sell it or to allow it to be played upon by any hands but his own. He kept it locked up, and when he died, at the advanced age of ninety-three, he bequeathed it to his sons. By and by an enthusiastic collector named Salabue got on the scent of this instrument, and about the year 1760 he acquired it—at what figure is not known—from one of the great man's sons.

Salabue cherished it until his death, about 1827, and then a strange character appears on the scene as purchaser. This was an eccentric old fellow named Luigi Tarisio, who, abandoning his trade as a carpenter, had started collecting old violins, and was now searching in every nook and corner of Italy for the treasures of Cremona. He could neither read nor write, this enthusiastic collector, but he could tell a valuable fiddle the moment he saw it, and he estimated the worth of the Salabue "Strad" so well that after he had acquired it he kept it to himself with all the loving care that its maker had already shown for it. Tarisio lived entirely alone in a wretched garret in Milan; and one day in the year 1854 his neighbors found him lying dead among a confused heap of Cremonas. The old man had amassed a collection of some 250 instruments, the result of a thirty years' "hunt"; and, although he had started life a penniless carpenter, he died worth about £12,000.

Oxford Degrees.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

At present it is calculated that there are 4,000 ways in which a man may take his B. A. degree. There is an intricate and elaborate system of examination in almost every conceivable subject, controlled by an equally elaborate system of boards and committees. The list of university officers and examiners takes up twenty pages of close print in the Calendar. There are about eighty professors and "readers," paid out of the college revenues, who give public lectures on such subjects, among others, as the Burmese, Chinese, and Russian languages, on Rabinical literature, and mediaeval palaeography. This ambitious affectation of universal knowledge, this parade of instruction urbi et orbi, reminds us of the inscriptions on the confessionals ranged under the dome of St. Peter's—"Pro Linguâ Japonica," "Pro Linguâ Ethiopicâ," and so forth—and probably in both cases—that is, of the lectures and confessionals—the nomenclature is purely ornamental.

It would be interesting to know the average attendance of students at lectures on the above-named subjects—if, indeed, these professors ever think it worth while to lecture at all. As to the school of Literae Humaniores, which still retains something of its old importance, a well-informed writer says that the system is, if anything, "too perfect": the limits are too well known, and a clever tutor, by a skilful system of cram, can practically save his pupils the trouble of reading their books at all.

Geographical Information.

From Truth.

Miss Beacon Hill—Dear me! Strange, but I cannot remember. Where is Dresden?

Young Lakeside—Oh, that's easy. In China. Saw the address in a show window to-day.

DISTRUST THE ALDERMEN

Brooklyn Citizens Afraid of a Trolley Railroad Deal.

TALK OF A MAMMOTH FRANCHISE

Hints that Many Miles of Streets Are to be Given Away at the Last Meeting of the Board To-day.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen fourteen years ago to-day granted a franchise to the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company in defiance of an injunction granted by the Supreme Court, and, in consequence, certain Aldermen were sent to jail for contempt of court, besides being compelled to pay a fine.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen may grant certain franchises to-day, and a number of lawyers are ready to serve them with injunctions in case they grant franchises for streets on which the residents have publicly protested against a railroad company using.

The Railroad Committee, representing the Board of Aldermen, of which Mr. Colson is the Chairman, will make a report to-day upon the many petitions that have been before it the past month.

Aldermen Colson, Hess, Cary, and Walkley of the committee will act as Aldermen for the last time to-day, as their terms expire. The only Alderman on the committee who will remain in the new board is Haubert of the Twenty-seventh Ward.

Much interest has been manifested by the property owners. Those who own property on Monroe Street, Classon Avenue, Calyer Street, Sixth Avenue, Woodbine Street, and many other streets have protested against the roads being granted franchises to use those streets. The Railroad Committee attempted to confine the addresses in protest to one hour, until the property owners made such a protest that an additional night had to be granted.

Jesse Johnson, John L. Hill, Justice Clement, Mirabeau L. Towns, and others are interested in having the franchises withheld.

Mr. Towns, who represents the property owners of Monroe Street, Classon Avenue, and Pacific Street, last night, in speaking of the matter, said:

"The Railroad Committee has made no report, it seems, or if it has it is keeping it secret. The newspapers even, since Friday, have been trying every day to find what that report will be. They were told it would not be given out until 11 o'clock Monday morning.

"This excites the greatest suspicion on the part of the public that the report will be against the citizens of Brooklyn. If the report was going to be favorable there would be no reason for keeping it secret.

"The only reason sensible persons see for keeping it secret until an hour and a half before the Board of Aldermen meets is to prevent legal proceedings being taken to enjoin the board, and that the Aldermen hope by delaying the report until the last hour to stop such proceedings.

"The Citizens' Association, comprising thousands of taxpayers, is filled with alarm by the prevalent rumors that the Aldermen will give the East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company the valuable franchise, worth to the company at least $30,000,000, which will result in the depreciation of the property of the taxpayers to the extent of $200,000,000.

"We claim that the East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company has no legal existence, because it was never properly organized under the laws of 1895, never having submitted a plan of its routes to the Railroad Commissioners of the State, and, hence, being unable to even elect a President.

"We propose to enjoin the Mayor if necessary, to prevent his singing the paper giving the company these valuable rights. A precedent for an injunction against the Board of Aldermen exists.

"There is no other way to account for the action of the Railroad Committee except that certain of its members have been improperly influenced or are ashamed of what they are going to do, although it is possible their hearts may soften at the last moment.

"The citizens whose property has been affected by a threatened wholesale disposition of the matter have not been idle for the past six weeks.

"A seeming acquiescence on the part of the Railroad Committee did not put the taxpayers to sleep. They have watched vigilantly, and hope and believe that they are in a position to protect themselves against any wrongful act on the part of their servants.

"If the attempt is made to-morrow to give away these valuable franchises without public competition to each one of these vast corporations petitioning for the same, the members of the Citizens' Executive Committee will come pretty near knowing who is responsible for the wrong. They have kept themselves very well informed of the actions and intentions of their representatives.

"I have not had detectives shadowing the Aldermen, and where the Executive Committee got its accurate information on everything that has taken place I can't say, but you may imagine how it was done.

"If the Railroad Committee reports in favor of the Flynn or the other road, we shall immediately enjoin the Mayor or his successor from signing the franchise as far as the East River and Atlantic Ocean Railroad Company is concerned on the ground that it is not properly organized."

Mr. Towns was of the opinion that there will be a sensation growing out of the action of the Board of Aldermen to-day.

The Undergraduates, Oxford.

From Blackwood's Magazine.

As for the modern undergraduate, as a rule he is the most quiet and peaceable of mortals, and has long since given up such violent delights as wrenching off door knockers, assaulting policemen, or squaring up to bargees. Not that he is the least deficient in spirit or courage, as those who have watched the football matches in the parks will readily testify; but, except at such licensed saturnalia as a college "Rag" or a bump supper, he keeps his voice and temper under perfect control, and cultivates a dignified repose of manner which would credit to a member of White's or Arthur's. Anything like loudness or ostentation is vetoed as bad taste, and it may be added that his dress is as quiet as his deportment.

Nothing, indeed, is more remarkable than the contrast between the costume of the undergraduate of half a century ago, as depicted by Leech or Cuthbert Bede, and that of his successor of the present day. The velvet coats, the gaudy scarfs, the embroidered waistcoats, and the trousers "with patterns of Oriental gorgeousness" worn by the insufferable coxcombs of the year 1845, have been replaced by a costume which, from the Norfolk jacket to the boots and gaiters, is a sober and carefully blended harmony in gray or brown. It is only when he puts on a smoking suit, (if he has one,) or equips himself for the river, that the undergraduate—so to speak—rushes into color. Then, indeed, it is a case of quot homines, tot colores.

Voltaire and the Regent.

From All The Year Round.

Voltaire was put in durance vile in his young days, and it was not his fault that he did not go back to the Bastile directly after he came out. The Regent, who rightly judged that it would be better to have young Voltaire for a friend than for an enemy, sent the Marquis de Nocé to the Bastile with orders to release the young satirist, and bring him straight to the Palais Royal. The order was duly obeyed, and, late in the evening, Voltaire and the Marquis arrived at the Regent's Court. While they were waiting in the ante-chamber a heavy thunderstorm occurred.

There came a vivid flash of lightning, followed by a peal of thunder so deafening that an awed silence reigned among the courtiers for a few moments. It was broken by Voltaire crying out in a loud voice: "Things could not be worse up there if heaven were governed by a Regent." The Marquis de Nocé repeated this remark to the Duc d'Orleans, and suggested that Voltaire should be sent back to the Bastile, but the Regent only laughed, and promised the young wit a pension.

"I am much obliged to your Highness," said Voltaire, "for giving me the means to procure food, but I beg of you not to trouble yourself in future about my lodgings."

Pugit.

From Harlem Life.

Why Time glides so swiftly—
All history shows
That the poison of this
Is by crimes to goes.

STORIES ABOUT OLD SONGS

How "Woodman, Spare That Tree!" Came to be Written—Henry Russell's Experiences in This State and in Canada.

From The Westminster Gazette.

Many readers will remember the time when "Cheer, Boys, Cheer," "The Good Time Coming," "To the West," and similar songs were all the rage. These songs possess a merit to which we are afraid many of the ditties popular since can hardly lay claim. They are at least sensible, and most of them are characterized by an inspiriting, if not inspiring, tone which will be looked for in vain in many of the insipid and silly jingles of later days. The gifted and genial author of these rousing numbers is, we are pleased to say, still with us, hale and hearty, at the age of eighty-three, and his book of recollections recently issued, will, we are sure, receive a hearty welcome, if only for its author's sake.

Mr. Henry Russell, who was born three years before Waterloo, gave early indications of his musical bent, and was one of a band of little performers in an entertainment given before George IV. in the pavilion at Brighton. Later he studied music in Italy, and when he came back to London was made chorusmaster at His Majesty's Theatre. This post lasted, however, only a very short time, and Russell set sail for Canada. It is difficult to realize that Toronto was then only "a small township," and that Yonge Street, now one of the handsomest thoroughfares to be found in the Dominion, was then "simply a forest road, with scarcely a house or living creature to be seen."

Mr. Russell did not remain long in Canada, but proceeded to the States, where he spent a considerable time. But that the tastes of men were also in a somewhat primitive condition at that time is shown by an anecdote which he tells in connection with the post of organist which he held at the Rochester Presbyterian Church. He played on one occasion as a voluntary the "Hallelujah Chorus," thinking that it would please mightily the congregation. But he was mistaken.

After the performance one of the Elders came to me and accosted me thus: "You will excuse me, Sir, we are all pleased with your smartness on the noble organ. Your playing 'Old Hundred' was grand, but that last piece of music of yours is too theatrical, and I guess you'd better not play it again." "You astonish me!" I exclaimed. "Why, Deacon, it's one of the finest choruses ever composed. The Handel and Haydn Society of Boston are always presenting it as one of their stock pieces." "The Handel and Haydn Society, did you say?" "Yes." "Well, I've been to the house before, and I believe them to be a most respectable firm—so I calculate you may play it when you like."

It was about this time that the idea of composing his own songs first occurred to Mr. Russell. He set to music Mackay's "Wind of the Winter Night Whence Comest Thou?" which turned out a great success, and from that day song composing became the serious object of his life.

Some of his compositions originated in a curious way. Take "Woodman, Spare That Tree," for instance. He was out driving in the vicinity of New-York one day with George P. Morris, the American poet, and they went to visit a stately old tree which had been planted by the poet's grandfather, and which was associated with the old Morris homestead, to which it was contiguous. As they drove up they found an old man about to cut the tree down for firewood. They asked him how much it would be worth, and he replied "about $10." A bargain was struck, the money paid, and the daughter of the woodman pledged her word that the tree should stand as long as she lived. The incident made a deep impression upon Russell, and he suggested it to Morris as a fine subject for poetic treatment. "Woodman, Spare That Tree," was the result, and after Russell had set the words to music it caught on with startling rapidity.

Years afterward Mr. Russell was singing the song at Newcastle-on-Tyne, when a gentleman got up and cried out: "Was the tree spared, Sir?" "I was," was the reply. "Thank God for that!" was the response, with a sigh of heartfelt relief.

During his wanderings in the United States, Mr. Russell was for a time, it is interesting to note, the guest of Fenimore Cooper at his home. There he met Longfellow, William Cullen Bryant, Bryant Willis, and other famous men. One of his most popular songs then was "Carlo, the Newfoundland Dog"—a song which he always prefaced by telling the story of its origin.

A mother allowed her child, a boy of three, with whom she was playing on the bulwarks of an Atlantic steamer, to fall into the water. A Newfoundland dog present took in the situation in a moment, and, jumping overboard, kept the child afloat till both were rescued. On one occasion in Niblo's Garden, New-York, Mr. Russell had finished the song, when—

two men rose in the gallery which surrounded the hall, and one of them, clearing his throat, addressed me as follows: "Good evening, Mr. Russell; this is my friend Joe Taylor," (introducing his companion, who bowed two or three times.) "Excuse me, Sir," he continued, "was that dog yours?" "No, it was not," I replied. "Did he save the child?" "He did." "Well," he exclaimed with the air of a man who was asking a great favor, "I should like a pup. Could you get us one?"

Many other stories might be quoted. We cannot, however, do better than close with an appeal which the veteran musician makes, and which it is to be hoped may not be altogether in vain. Mr. Russell regrets to see the absence of "any honest-hearted musician who is content to provide for and elevate the musical taste of the middle and working classes of the great English-speaking public." This he thinks is what the modern music hall might and must do, and he adds:

It is easy to see that the more highly intellectual and cultivated forms of the art of music in this country are intrusted to the care of able men, but I regret to say that no such men are as yet to the fore in the preservation of the moral tone of the words and music for the masses. And, may I ask, is the taste of the masses to be despised? Has it occurred to any thoughtful man that the young fellows who are to be seen crowding the music halls, joining in the choruses of degrading songs, laughing, and applauding the pictures of cheating, drinking, and lust that these songs portray, and the reveling in the general ridicule of truth and virtue; that these same individuals are to be the fathers of our future generation; are to choose the mothers of their children and maintain the moral tone of their homes?

Then I say to some young musician of the rising generation, step forward from your studies of harmony, counterpoint, and fugue; leave for a short time your useless efforts to imitate masters that genius alone created; have done with your classic striving to an impossible end, and seek out some man with a basis of thought; ask him to write verses that express a meaning, put them to music that conveys his words, and then sing them yourself, or get some one to sing them who articulates distinctly his words, and who leaves his audience the better, the wiser, and happier for the song he has sung. This is an object worthy of any man.

Wise words from one who in his day and generation did so much to elevate and keep pure the popular musical taste. Who is there to take his place?

A 'Cello with a History.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

Signor Piatti has a magnificent "Strad" 'cello of date 1720. It is known as the "red 'cello," because of the very rich red tint of its varnish. This, too, is an instrument with a history—a history which the Signor has courteously sent from the shores of the Lake of Como. The instrument was first brought to England by a Spanish wine merchant, who placed it for sale with a Regent Street dealer, asking £150 for it. For a long time it failed to find a purchaser even at that low figure. When Piatti first saw it, it was in the hands of a professional musician, named Pigott, in Dublin. The eminent virtuoso at once recognised in it a magnificent instrument, and accordingly he "kept his eye on it." When Pigott died he was unfortunately unable to purchase it, but he brought it to the notice of a dealer, who secured it for £300. It was shortly afterward sold to Gen. Oliver for £350, and the General, being a friend of Piatti, ultimately presented the 'cello to him, with the remark, "I always intended it for you."

When Vuillaume saw it some years afterward he offered £800 for it; and the experts now believe that if put into the market today it would bring near £2,000. Signor Piatti, it may readily be understood, takes precious care of his possession. He never runs the risk of carrying it out of London, and has it most carefully bestowed during his absence. This is probably out of sheer affection for the instrument, for nowadays the owner of a "Strad" need not be greatly afraid of a thief. Such an instrument has a personality which nothing short of entire demolition can disguise or destroy; and there is undoubtedly something in the remark of a writer, that this personality has been a powerful agent in the cause of morality!

A Mystery of Figures.

From The Boston Transcript.

Can some one explain this? Write down any sum under £11, in pounds, shillings, and pence, taking care that the pence be fewer than the pounds, and underneath put the same figures in reverse order. Subtract lower sum from upper. Under remainder write those figures reversed, and add this sum to remainder. Whatever be the original number, the result of this addition will be £12 19s. 11d.

NOT TO CONTROL RACING

New-York Division L. A. W. Against the League's Fostering It.

CHIEF CONSUL POTTER'S OPINION

At Division Meeting To-night His Anti-Racing Amendment Will Be Indorsed by the Delegates.

It will interest the cycling world to learn that I. B. Potter's anti-racing amendment, which provides for the abolition of racing, so far as the League of American Wheelmen is concerned, will be indorsed by the New-York Division. This was made apparent yesterday at an informal caucus of the board of officers of the division, held at the Grand Union Hotel, in this city. Mr. Potter, who is Chief Consul of the division, and one of the most prominent workers in the League, has long been in favor of some of the body taking charge of racing. His views have been discussed by the leading lights in every division.

The reasons given by Mr. Potter for his amendment, as stated by himself, are: "My experience proves it (racing) to be a positive injury to the League. The system under which cycle racing has been carried on here and abroad within the last three or four years has reached the full bloom of its imbecility. Every week a new scandal is afloat in which some cyclist is a conspicuous figure, and much of it, by inference, right or wrong, is associated in the minds of the reading public with the racing department of the League of American Wheelmen. The League has reasons enough for its existence and field enough for its labors aside from the racing question.

"The twelve largest cities in the United States include about 200,000 wheelmen, of whom only a very small proportion are members of the League. Among this big army of cyclists are prominent and influential citizens, business and professional men, judges, lawyers, doctors, merchants, and men of affairs. To them cycling is a plasure—a delightful form of recreation which takes them into the country and away from business cares and the noise of the city. They will gladly unite with any organization which devotes itself to their interests and to the enhancement of their enjoyment of the wheel. To them the country roads are a many puzzle. They feel the need of accurate road books, tour books, and maps. They are ready to applaud any earnest movement to improve the highways, to construct strength and economy better pavements, and park privileges, to compel the erection of guide boards, and to enforce a settlement of the difficulties which beset wheelmen who travel with their bicycle and tricycle. They are not interested in cycling racing any more than in any other form of athletic sport, and their belief that the League is too largely advertised from the racing standpoint is well founded.

"The kind of advertising that cycle racing gives to the League is obviously hurtful to it. Take the city of Buffalo, for instance. It is the home of the fastest quarter-mile man in the world, and undoubtedly the League of American Wheelmen is better advertised there from a racing standpoint than in any other city in the country. Yet, only 50,000 cyclists, less than one per cent. are League members. The same conditions, modified, prevail in a score of other cities that I could mention. I believe if we take the racing department out of the League we can treble our membership. I favor the abandonment of our control of racing, because it holds us up in a false light before thousands of good men who would join the League, except for the well justified opinion they hold that the League is an organization of scorchers unfit for the support of earnest and dignified citizens."

The board of officers will have their semi-annual meeting at the Grand Union this evening, and a resolution will probably be passed indorsing Mr. Potter's amendment. With this indorsement Mr. Potter will move for the adoption of the amendment before the National Assembly in February.

Other matters of considerable importance will be considered, one of which will be the transfer to this city from Buffalo of the office of Secretary-Treasurer. The move is contemplated because it is desired to secure a larger membership, and, with the office in this city, it is thought better results can be obtained in this direction. A majority of the delegates interviewed yesterday were in favor of the change. Another matter will be the election of twenty-three delegates to represent the division at the annual meeting of the League at Baltimore in February.

Some of the delegates present at the caucus were C. A. Sheehan, Dr. F. A. Myrick, G. E. Bidwell, and A. B. Black of this city; Chief Consul I. B. Potter, E. H. Walker, L. P. Coleman, Henry Strugnell, and C. E. Lose of Brooklyn; W. B. Phipps, John Chisom, Jr., William Honig, and R. H. Robe of Albany; G. A. Roullier of Flushing; Secretary-Treasurer Bull of Buffalo, and Dr. G. E. Blackham of Dunkirk.

TO HAVE A MEMBERS' TOURNEY.

Kings County Wheelmen Bowlers' Team Contests Arranged.

Bowling among the members of the Kings County Wheelmen has become such a popular pastime that a home-team tournament has been arranged, each consisting of five men. Handicaps have been assigned to each player, so that no postponment of games will be possible. In each instance a general average of the player's ability has been given, and if the player fails to appear with his team his average is counted as his score. The handicaps of each team aggregate 690 pins. The teams have been named after the different makes of bicycles, and are as follows:

Union—J. E. Martin, 155, (Captain;) J. E. McGee, 140; A. G. Rilyea, 135; H. P. Burt, 130; H. Wundram, 130.

Hudson—W. E. Benn, 155, (Captain;) J. J. Hayward, 135; A. R. Gardner, 140; C. A. Martin, 135; F. G. Wilson, 125.

Syracuse—J. Bierabenk, 160, (Captain;) E. S. Snow, 140; S. Perham, 133; R. W. Steves, 125; G. A. Needham, 130.

Crawford—W. C. Nellis, 155, (Captain;) C. E. Hart, 140; E. Palmer, 135; W. E. Tway, 125; W. J. Kay, 130.

Remington—A. S. Sharp, 155, (Captain;) W. H. Marsh, 135; W. H. Roberts, 125; I. W. Woods, 125; W. E. Miller, 150.

Fowler—R. L. Taylor 155, (Captain;) F. L. Chase, 135; H. Robins, 140; H. S. Blakeman, 130; F. E. Wadsworth, 130.

No date has been agreed upon as yet for the opening games, but they will probably be rolled during the first week in January. The clubhouse alleys will, of course, be the scene of the battles with the wooden spheres.

THE JAFFRAY CYCLE CLUB.

A Society Organization That Gives Music Rides Three Times a Week.

A very successful cycling organization of society people has just been promoted by Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr. Out of compliment to the very popular organizer it has been called the Jaffray Cycle Club. The members have music rides at Prof. Golden's academy, in the American Theatre Building, Forty-second Street and Eighth Avenue, every Tuesday and Friday forenoons, and Saturday afternoon.

Among the members are Mr. and Mrs. Robert Jaffray, Jr., Mrs. Murray Livingston, Augustus W. Durkee, Miss Schwab, Miss Emily Schwab, Miss Lucy Schwab, Mrs. John V. B. Lewis, Mrs. Benjamin Norton, Mrs. John Turner Atterbury, Mrs. Theodore Weston, Mrs. Perry Williams, Mrs. Melbert B. Cary, Mrs. George W. Cary, Mrs. William S. Seamans, Mr. and Mrs. Louis V. Davison, and Mr. and Mrs. Gustav H. Schwab.

Mrs. W. Lanman Bull, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph R. Tillinghast, Mrs. Arthur H. Masten, Mrs. Everett Herrick, Miss Helen Parish, Mrs. James Cary, Jr., Miss Katharine M. Stoots, Mrs. John W. Castree, Mrs. Henry P. Loomis, and Miss Anna M. Nash.

Some time during the indoor season the club may have a masquerade music ride. The matter has been favorably discussed. Other features are talked of, and may be promulgated.

WHIST, POOL, AND BILLIARDS.

Standing of the Clubs in New-Jersey Wheelmen's Tournaments.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 29.—The positions up to date of the teams in the pool, billiard, and whist tournament of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey, are as follows:

Pool.—Bloomfield Cycle and Athletic Association won 7, lost 0; Montclair Wheelmen won 2, lost 1; Tourists' Cycle Club won 2, lost 2; East Orange Cyclers won 1, lost 1; Castle Point Cyclers won 1, lost 3; Atalanta Wheelmen won 0, lost 3; Belleville Wheelmen won 0, lost 3.

Billiards.—Montclair Wheelmen won 5, lost 0; Englewood Wheelmen won 1, lost 2; Belleville Wheelmen won 0, lost 3.

Whist.—Montclair Wheelmen won 3½, lost 1½; Tourists' Cycle Club won 1½, lost 2½; Bloomfield Cycle and Athletic Association won 2, lost 2; Englewood Wheelmen won 1, lost 1; Belleville Wheelmen won 1, lost 2; Bergen County Wheelmen won 1, lost 3.

The Courts a Last Resort.

The entire evidence on which the racing men, Cabanne and Titus, were "ruled off" for life was forwarded some time ago to Mr. Gerlach of Chicago, the local member of the Racing Board. The evidence was forwarded to allow A. G. Spalding to go through it, and see for himself on just what grounds his racing employes were convicted. He has gone through it, and evidently has not been as much convinced by what he has read as the Racing Board was. Both Cabanne and Titus have asked that they be allowed to see the evidence, with their attorneys, and it is believed that the Racing Board will agree to this proposition. Cabanne will leave for Chicago on Thursday next, arriving there Jan. 4, with his attorney. Titus will leave on Jan. 2, and will ask the privilege of seeing the evidence that is now in Mr. Gerlach's hands, and, after a consultation, will decide on what course to pursue. The plan so far decided upon is to make as strong a case as they possibly can before the National Assembly, and, if not successful there, they will take the matter to the courts.

A Balaklava Melee Awheel.

A new game called the Balaklava melee will be played at the Armory Building in Hanson Place, Brooklyn, next Saturday evening under the patronage of the Cycle Club. In the past it has been played on horseback, and consists of two sides charging against one another. One side will wear red plumes and the other white, and it will be the aim to knock these off with rattan canes, with which the warriors will

CRITICISED BY THE MAYOR

Well-Known Citizens of Chicago Hear Plain Language.

ARE ACCUSED OF GIVING BRIBES

Mr. Swift Declares that the Common Council and Assessors Are Corrupted by Leading Business Men.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Mayor Swift roundly scored Chicago's "prominent citizens" at a banquet last night, and charged the corruption of the City Council and various departments of the city's service to them. The speech was given at the regular monthly banquet of the Commercial Club, in reply to that of President Baker of the Civic Federation, who criticised the present administration and mentioned the feeling existing over the Council giving franchises to cable and electric roads and other corporations without compensation to the city.

"The present Mayor, within sixty days," said Mr. Swift, with considerable warmth, "has vetoed a half dozen ordinances passed by your representatives giving space in the streets to representative property owners, who came to the Common Council and asked for it. Who is it that comes into the Common Council and asks for such privileges? Who is it who are accused of offering bribes for such franchises? It is just the same ones, the same prominent citizens that come into the same Council's chamber and ask for the right to occupy space in your streets.

"I tell you these questions come home. Talk about anarchy; talk about breeding the spirit of Communism. What does it more than the representative citizens of Chicago, your high-toned business men; your patriotic men? Your prominent citizens of Chicago are the men who knock at the door of the Council and ask for illegal franchises. It is not the common people.

"Who bribes the Common Council? Is it men in the common walks of life? They are men in your own walks of life, sitting by your firesides, at your clubs.

"Is it your men in the common walks of life that demand bribes and who receive bribes at the hands of the legislative bodies or the Common Council? No. It is your representative citizens, your capitalists, your business men. When have they come to the front, either individually or collectively, and inveighed against this manner of obtaining franchises? When will they come to the front, individually or collectively, and ask of the Common Council adequate remuneration for the city? Never, to my knowledge.

"Who is responsible for the condition of affairs in the city of Chicago? Your representative business men. If an Assessor grows rich while in office, with whom does he divide? Not with the common people. He divides with the man who tempts him to make a low assessment, not the man who has the humble little house, but the capitalist and the business man.

"I will tell you a good work for your Civic Federation, Brother Baker, and I believe you are honest, and I have found you honest in every endeavor. Confine your theories and efforts in the next three months to electing to the City Council six or eight representative business men. Let them come over any Monday night and witness the scenes I have witnessed, and they will cease talking about theories, and understand better the conditions which face the citizens and the City of Chicago."

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Leverich vs. Leverich. 2—Beinhauer vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 3—Hickey vs. Everett.

Class IV.—4—American Book Company vs. The Mayor, &c.

Class VII.—5—Goldschmidt vs. New-York Steam Company. 6—Chambers & Neckee Glass Company vs. Roberts. 7—Rotstein vs. Zechriowitz. 8—Post vs. Harris. 9—Maguire vs. Doherty.

Class VIII.—10—Matter of Cary. 11—Volkman vs. Jenkins. 12—Hallbank vs. Bussing. 13—Matter of Decatur Avenue. 14—Matter of One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street. 15—Matter of Fourteenth Street. 16—People vs. American Loan and Trust Company. 17—Johnston vs. Meany. 18—Matter of Sire. 19—Dobson vs. Whitcomb. 20—Abbott-Katz Brewing Company vs. Roberts. 21—American Fibre Chamois Co. vs. Ramie Fibre Company. 22—Jordan vs. Nethersole. 23—Wendell vs. Nagel. 24—Aspinwall vs. Aspinwall. 25—Goldman vs. Granger. 26—Smith vs. Tierney. 27—Scott vs. Weinrauch. 28—Rosenberg vs. Wightman. 29—Rosenfeld vs. Philip. 30—Weed vs. Davidson. 31—Cook vs. Richardson. 32—Rowell vs. Lambert. 33—Francis vs. Weare. 34—Jordan vs. Rich. 35—Newcomb vs. Reckton Construction Company. 36—Carter vs. Eighth Ward Bank of Brooklyn. 37—Title Guarantee and Trust Company vs. Burger. 38—Same vs. Carey. 39—Matter of Electric Construction and Supply Company. 40—Hellman vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Railroad. 41—People vs. Rieger. 42—Higgins vs. Birdseye. 43—Mead vs. Mead. 44—People vs. United States Mutual Accident Association. 45—Duffy vs. Bowery Savings Bank. 46—Howard vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 47—Tappen vs. Tamsen. 48—Stokes vs. Sullivan. 49—Goodsell Company vs. Tucker.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Adjourned until Dec. 30.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Jan. 30.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.

Wills for Probate, at 10:30 A. M.—Henry B. Brant, Mary J. Trusty, Anna C. Harkness, Rose L. Parker, Patrick McCullogh, and Thomas M. Coubray. At 2 P. M.—Peter Stanton.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Held in Chambers of Surrogate's Court, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. in Room 19 City Hall. Motions.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Adjourned until Dec. 31.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—John A. Selsman. 2—Albert Schneider. 3—August Krumsick. 4—George E. Gardner. 5—Henry Clancey, Fred Hall, and Edward B. Smith. 6—William J. Burry. 7—William J. Walker. 8—George Dupont and John Millerd. 9—John Stowick and Walter Skaday. 10—Gaetano Mustico and John Margerelo. 11—John H. Robbins. 12—Andrew Carbina. 13—John Wiley. Pleadings.—1—John Sheehan. 2—Frederick Riedell and Charles Hocker. 3—Carl Schmidt. 4—William Scott. 5—Frank Pierce. 6—Samuel Krubewitch. 7—Joseph Conroy. 8—Joseph McCarthy. 9—William M. Peak. 10—Salmela Briaco. 11—Millicent Street. 12—Edward Hughes. 13—Royal M. Dunham. 14—Adam Gebhardt. 15—Abraham Hall. 16—Michael Murphy. 17—August Roggenbordt. 18—Herman Stephan. 19—Frederick Thompson. 20—Thomas Whalen. 21—James Donovan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—James Allen. 2—William Perry. 3—Charles Miller and Mary Miller. 4—Joseph Cahill. 5—James Buckley. 6—John McLaughlin. 7—James Gallagher. George Sipoud, James Slauson, and John White. 8—Hugh O. Pentecost and Richard H. Gatling. 9—Thomas Collins. 10—Frank Benjamin. 11—Peter Rome. 12—John Nelson. 13—John Farrell. 14—Annie Shaunessy and Mary Shaunessy. 15—William Coddington and John Conover. 16—Thomas Matthews. 17—Thomas E. Lyons. 18—Thomas Fitzgibbons. 19—Harris Bach. 20—Louis Walterin. 21—John Haggerty. 22—Henry Carroll. 23—Joseph Richardson. 24—John Sheehan and John Fisher. 25—Louis Lawson and Charles Christiansen. 26—Edward R. Ryan. 27—John Clifford. 28—Frederick Martine, Edward Harding, and Edward Leitzman. 29—Munzio Morrette. 30—Patrick Daly. 31—Bertha Lewis. 32—Patrick Murphy. 33—George C. Rugan. 34—Sarah Glynn. 35—Giuseppe Brusa. 36—Isaac Tankenblatt. 37—Patrick Ahearn. 38—Charles D. Perry, John Dunphy, Edward Duffy, and Louis Carstans.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis for the People.

1—Louis Gordon.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Robinson vs. Goodwin—William Allen. De Hart vs. Del Donno—David Provost. Matter of Hyde—Laurence Godkin. Matter of Home Tablet Company—Francis D. Hoyt. Matter of Pianophone Company—George N. Messiter. Heath vs. Pierce—Arthur M. King. Callery vs. Westphal—Lewis L. Delafield.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.— Murhofer vs. Mittnach—Laurence Godkin.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Crily—Gideon J. Tucker. Kennedy vs. McKeon—Christian G. Moritz. Matter of Achsan—Maurice B. Blumenthal.

SUPERIOR COURT—Dugro, J.—Bauendorf vs. Vix—Thomas J. Purdy.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Solomon Jacobs vs. Philip Schaefer—Charles O. Seymour. Bertha Wimmer vs. Carl Gustav Gramm—Carl A. Hausmann.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.—The wills of John Muller, Clara L. Randolph, Robert Foulds, Eva E. Hoffman, Clark Crum, Ellen Hennessey, Virginia C. Vorlt, Emma E. Slawson, Henry Wiederich, John Cooper, Jane Gelhardt, Joshua Stafford, Lydia T. Hosier, Joseph C. Whitehouse, Stillman R. Walker, Thomas W. Lindsay, and John A. Bourgnigonx; the revocation letters of administration of Elizabeth Meyer; the accounting in the estate of William T. Patterson and John Fisher.

Contested Calendar at 10:30.—68—Will of Theodore Blend.

Longfellow's Sister.

From The Boston Transcript.

A sister of the late Henry Wadsworth Longfellow is still living, although at an advanced age, in Portland, Me. Mrs. Pierce's was a unique experience in Sunday school teaching. She took a class of tiny girls on the occasion of their first appearance at church. They never left her class through the years which elapsed, but grew up under her influence, until, one by one, they quitted the school to be married. The friendship existing between these girls and their teacher was phenomenally strong, as was that of the members for each other. Now, as gray-haired grandmothers, on returning to Portland for visits, each one pays her court to Mrs. Pierce, and they still keep up their mutual affection and intimate acquaintance. The bond of having belonged to "Mrs. Pierce's class" is like that of a close society.

Thayer Was There.

From The Chicago Tribune.

It now appears from the reluctant admission of ex-Gov. John M. Thayer of Nebraska that his personal guarantee of Gen. Grant's trustworthiness saved that General to the Nation at a time when President Lincoln was in great doubt as to whether he ought not to remove him and appoint some other commander in his stead. In reading Gen. Thayer's contributions to the history of the war, we have wondered occasionally if it would ever have been possible to bring that conflict to a successful close if he had not been right on hand all the time.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...7:24|Sun sets...4:42|Moon sets...6:31

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER. A. M.	P. M.	LOW WATER. A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	6:08	6:40	12:32	12:53
Governors Island	6:38	7:07	1:02	1:24
Hell Gate	4:28	8:50	1:54	2:40

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) DEC. 30.

Steamship.	Port of Saning.	Date of Sailing.
Amalfi	Hamburg	Dec. 21
Brooklyn City	Swansea	Dec. 12
City of Washington	Havana	Dec. 19
Ems	Genoa	Dec. 19
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Dec. 20
Italia	Gibraltar	Dec. 12
Louisiana	New-Orleans	Dec. 26
Manitou	Swansea	Dec. 9
Massapequa	Rotterdam	Dec. 12
Nasmyth	St. Lucia	Dec. 20
Richmond Hill	London	Dec. 14
Riverdale	Hamburg	Dec. 14
Spain	London	Dec. 18
Schiedam	Amsterdam	Dec. 13
Tauric	Liverpool	Dec. 20

TUESDAY, DEC. 31.

Alisa	Kingston	Dec. 26
Finance	Colon	Dec. 24
Mohawk	London	Dec. 19

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 1.

Concho	Galveston	Dec. 25
Jersey City	Swansea	Dec. 18
James Turpie	Gibraltar	Dec. 18
Seneca	Havana	Dec. 28

THURSDAY, JAN. 2.

El Dorado	New-Orleans	Dec. 27
Grecian	London	Dec. 19
Sicilia	Hamburg	Dec. 20

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinat'n.	Office.
Cherokee	Dec. 30	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Advance	Dec. 30	Colon	35 Broadway.
Panama	Dec. 30	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
El Paso	Dec. 31	N. Orleans	343 B'dway.
Cevio	Dec. 31	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Havel	Dec. 31	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Liebnitz	Dec. 31	M'ntevid'o	19 Whit'll St.
Wakefield	Dec. 31	Genoa	29 Broadway.
Caribbee	Dec. 31	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Ely, Louis	Jan. 1	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Jan. 1	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Jan. 1	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Chateau Lafite	Jan. 1	Bordeaux	F'ch. Edye Co.
Iroquois	Jan. 2	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Vigilancia	Jan. 2	Havana	113 Wall St.
State of Neb.	Jan. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Antilla	Jan. 2	Nassau	63 Pine St.
Brooklyn City	Jan. 3	Bristol	25 Whit'll St.
Athos	Jan. 3	Gonaives	24 State St.
Massapequa	Jan. 3	Rotterdam	29 Broadway.
Niagara	Jan. 3	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Lucania	Jan. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Colorado	Jan. 3	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Jan. 3	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Galileo	Jan. 4	Hull	21 State St.
Rialto	Jan. 4	Gothenburg	21 State St.
Richmond Hill	Jan. 4	London	21 State St.
Normandie	Jan. 4	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Nasmyth	Jan. 4	Manch'ster	Busk & Jev'ns.
Lucania	Jan. 4	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Spain	Jan. 4	London	19 Whitehall St.
Thingvalla	Jan. 4	Cop'h'gen	28 State St.
Prussia	Jan. 4	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Obdam	Jan. 4	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Amald	Jan. 4	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Caracas	Jan. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Dona Maria	Jan. 4	Lisbon	102 Broad St.
Alisa	Jan. 4	Jamaica	24 State St.
Louisiana	Jan. 4	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Fulda	Jan. 4	Naples	2 Bowling Gr.
Hogarth	Jan. 4	Fern'buco	19 Whitehall St.
Asiatic Prince	Jan. 4	Fern'buco	2 Stone St.
Barden Tower	Jan. 4	Trinidad	29 Broadway.
Viceroy	Jan. 4	Matanzas	80 Wall St.
Regulus	Jan. 5	Kingston	9 Stone St.
Seminole	Jan. 6	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Saale	Jan. 7	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Italia	Jan. 7	Genoa	7 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Jan. 8	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Port Phillip	Jan. 8	Newcastle	21 State St.
St. Paul	Jan. 8	South'm'n	6 Bowling Gr.
Berlin	Jan. 8	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Trinidad	Jan. 8	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Normannia	Jan. 8	Genoa	37 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Dec. 29.

SS City of Augusta, Dagget, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Prussia, (Ger.,) Karlowa, Hamburg Dec. 15, with mdse and passengers to Hamburg American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 7:30 P. M.

SS Roanoke, Boas, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Mentz, Bremen Dec. 16, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:09 P. M. 28th.

SS La Normandie, (Fr.,) Delonclé, Havre Dec. 21, with mdse and passengers to A. Forget. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Chateau Lafite, (Fr.,) Roy, Bordeaux Dec. 13, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8:20 A. M.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS El Sud, Higgins, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Yorktown, Dole, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Akister, Hull Dec. 14, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 2:15 P. M.

SS Iroquois, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Roanoke, Boas, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Ship Holyrood, (of Liverpool,) Clark, Rio Janeiro 40 da, in ballast to Bulfour, Williamson & Co.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Potjer, Rotterdam Dec. 19 ds, with mdse and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Sighted off Fire Island at 10:30 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., light air, south, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Patria, Marseilles via Naples; Peninsular, Lisbon via Azores; December Avonmouth; Chicago City, Bristol; Kahr Prince, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, &c.; Richmond, Norfolk.

By Cable.

ANTWERP, Dec. 29.—SS Nederland, (Belg.,) Capt. Von Schoenberg, sld hence yesterday for New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—SS Georgic, (Br.,) Capt. Thompson, from New-York, arr here to-day.

SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarkson, sld hence for New-York yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 29.—SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Bond, from New-York for Antwerp, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 29.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from Liverpool, sld hence for New-York to-day.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermork and assist with washing and ironing in private family; good personal reference. C. L., Box 277 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress in a private family; has good city reference. L. S., Box 536 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEWING.—By a competent girl; first-class references; present employer can be seen. 108 East 30th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable Protestant North of Ireland girl as chambermaid; neat sewer; best city references. M., 32 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Help with washing; is competent, willing, and obliging; the best of city reference; city or county. 36 East 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid in private family; best reference from last employer. 817 10th Av., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Steady, reliable, and industrious. 101 West 86th St. Kate Caherly.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By a refined lady as companion to elderly lady or mother's assistant; in city, country, or going South; best references. H. F. T., 1,242 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city references; city or country. G. L., 204 West 60th St.

COOK.—A first-class Swedish cook wishes a place in American family where kitchenmaid is kept; best city reference. 209 West 20th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook in a private family; competent in all branches of cooking; best references. M., 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

COOK.—By thorough cook in all kinds of French cooking; company dinners, catering, marketing if required; best city reference. M. M., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent cook; long experience; competent to take full charge of kitchen; in first-class family; answer by mail. H. Tyson, 5th Av. Market, 329 to 336.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; capable of taking full charge; understands her business thoroughly; first-class city references. 206 East 33d St., McDonnell; Monday.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; understands all kinds of soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; personal city reference. 844 3d Av., Armstrong's bell; no cards.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in private family; able to take full charge of the kitchen; good reference; can be seen. 241 East 42d St.; first floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, in private family; understands her business; is competent and willing; city reference from late employer. O. K., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; can carve; cakes, dessert, games, marketing, dinner parties; best testimonials. 467 4th Av., between 31st and 32d Sts.

COOK.—By an English-American; suits the most fastidious; French, German, and 100 handsome dishes from what others waste; wages moderate; references. 30, 222 West 21st St., first floor.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook; baker; thoroughly understands her business; best city references; private family. M. K., Box 868 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a neat, competent German as good economical cook; understands all kinds of cooking; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook in private family; capable of taking entire charge of kitchen; best city references. 228 East 86th St.; fourth bell.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; private family; understands all fancy dishes; best city reference. 422 West 53d St.

COOK.—By a thoroughly competent young woman to cook by the day or week; best city reference. 133 West 62d St.; ring Laverty's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as good plain cook; will assist with the washing; first-class reference; wages, $20. M. A., 241 West 36th St.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; seven years' best city reference; city or country. 257 West 19th St.; ring three bells.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as competent cook in private family; first-class city reference; wages, $40 to $50. 310 East 35th St.

COOK.—By young Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family, by the day or week; best city reference. Anna Lisberg, 297 3d Av.

COOK.—By Protestant Canadian woman as first-class cook; can be seen for a few days. 235 East 35th St., Kerwin's bell.

COOK.—By smart woman to do cooking, washing, and ironing; city or country; city reference. 158 West 18th St., third floor, rear, Room 8.

COOK.—By superior English cook; has lived in first-class English and American families; best personal reference. F. S., 326 West 26th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; city or country; good references; no postals. 129 East 31st St., near Lexington Av.

COOK, &c.—By a trustworthy man as cook and waiter; best city reference; one or two gentlemen. C. L., 69 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class woman as cook; French; good reference; in private family, with kitchen girl. G. V., Box 274 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as first-class cook in private family; best city reference; wages, $25 to $30. C. M., Box, 258 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young German woman as cook and to do plain washing; city or country; reference. Call, Monday, 219 2d Av. M. B.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; good city references. 453 West 52d St.

COOK.—By a Scotch girl as first-class cook; reference. 234 East 29th St., second floor, front.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook; good city references. 215 East 34th St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—A very stylish dressmaker wishes a few more customers at home or by day; very reasonable prices; shorter notice; evening and ball gowns a specialty. Mrs. Budden, 112 East 32d St., parlor floor, left hand going in the hall.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class dress cutter and maker will go out by the hour to cut and fit costumes at ladies' residences or home; costumes made, $5 upward; formerly with Worth in Paris and Redfern in London. Mme. Amelie, 101 West 14th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By dressmaker of long experience; by the day or at home, at reasonable prices. Mrs. E. Thomson, 856 6th Av., between 48th and 49th Sts.

DRESSMAKER.—French; from Pingat: cutting, fitting, draping; elegant style; experience, ability; by day in families; city references; terms moderate. 266 West 36th St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day. 231 West 133d St.

DRESSMAKER.—To go out by the day. 231 West 133d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Swiss lady, diplomée, desires afternoon engagement as visiting governess; English branches, French, German, Latin, music, drawing; highest references. A., Box 264 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS.—By a young lady, diplomée Academy of Paris, as governess in Christian family; French, German, music; excellent references. Mlle. F., 75 West 45th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By lady of education, refinement, and good practical ability in pleasant home; is good, trustworthy managing housekeeper; can be companionable to invalid needing attention, or teach children English, kindergarten, and music; Brooklyn or Susquehanna references. Mrs. Sparling, Box 693 Susquehanna, Penn.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a Protestant woman, with a daughter, as working housekeeper; references. Box 66, 506 Columbus Av.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHEN MAID.—By young girl as kitchen maid, or do general housework; private family; good reference. 769 Columbus Av.; third floor back.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; can cut and fit; accustomed to travel; city reference. B. C., Box 855 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By an Englishwoman; thoroughly competent; good traveler; best city references. E., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress or assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging; seven years' first-class reference. M. Q., Box 263 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady would like to secure a situation for her maid and seamstress; has been in her employ for eight years. T., Box 1,242 Times.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent French woman; understands dressmaking; willing to travel. 108 East 39th St., present employer.

MAID.—By a French lady's maid; good seamstress, hairdresser, and dressmaker; first-class city references. Louise, 230 East 40th St.

MAID, &c.—By an experienced Protestant woman as maid and seamstress; reference. A. T., 296 Prospect Place, Brooklyn.

MAID or NURSE.—Maid to young ladies or nurse to one child over three; speaks German, French, and English. R. B., 219 2d Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl; understands dressmaking; city reference. M. H., Box 278 Times, Up Town.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; first-class reference; city or country; wages, $20 to $25. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; first-class city reference; understands all fine washing; wages, $28 to $25. M. C., Box 310 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress; thoroughly understands doing up ladies', gentlemen's and children's clothes; several years' best references. M. D., 209 West 36th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as competent laundress and assist with chamberwork in private family; city or country; good city reference. 210 East 28th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; thoroughly competent; wages, $25; best city reference; three years with last employer. S. S., Box 857 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a young Swedish girl as laundress, whom she can recommend. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 128 East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; six years' city reference. Call at 326 West 51st St.; ring Kilkenny's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly experienced laundress, in a first-class family; best reference. M. R., 254 8th Av.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman as first-class laundress; city or country; first-class references; wages, $20, $22. Ann, 241 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a German girl; willing to assist with chamberwork; in private family; best city references. 266 West 30th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; excellent shirt, cuff, and collar froner; best city reference. M. L., 208 East 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By day; thoroughly understands ladies', gentlemen's, and children's clothes; best reference. B., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By French girl, as competent laundress in private family; best city references. D. M., 152 West 25th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced English Protestant woman as infant's nurse or young children; bring up on bottle; best reference. L. H., Box 272 Times, Up Town.

NURSE FOR LADY OR GENTLEMAN.—Trained in massage; seven years' reference. S. M., 144 West 62d St.

NURSEMAID.—By superior, educated, refined young woman for care of little girl three years old. F. A., Box 354 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Parlormaids.

PARLORMAID or CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl in a private family as first-class parlormaid or chambermaid; best city reference. 102 East 52d St. Oliver.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid; thoroughly understands dressmaking and fine sewing. Call, two days, Mulgrave, 823 7th Av., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—By refined, North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly, as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. B., 2 East 73d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By young French woman; good seamstress and dressmaker; work by day; best references. M. D., 209 West 36th St.

SEAMSTRESS.—Understands all kinds of family sewing; also dressmaking; by day or week. Seymour, Box 321 Times, Up Town.

SEAMSTRESS and DO LIGHT CHAMBERwork.—Wages, $20; competent and trustworthy; first-class city references. H. H., 135 E. 17th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or CHAMBERMAID.—By first-class waitress or chambermaid; best city reference. Call, Monday, 252 West 42d St.; ring janitor's bell.

WAITRESS.—By a thoroughly efficient waitress in a private family; good city reference. 426 3d Av., second floor, front.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress in a small private family; best city references. S. J., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By a competent woman in a private family; will assist with chamberwork; best city reference. M. R., 154 East 54th St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress, or as chambermaid in private family; good city reference. 914 6th Av.; third floor; Rodgers's bell.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a respectable woman to take home fine family washing; dried in open air; best references. 209 West 31st St., second floor, back.

WASHING.—By a respectable Swedish woman, family washing at home or to go out by the day; city references. E. Airhenius, 423 West 31st St.

WASHING, &c.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day to do fine washing, ironing; reference. 306 West 41st St., Room 7.

WASHING.—By a colored woman, washing by the week or dozen. 223 West 63d St.; ring Beatty's bell.

Miscellaneous.

CAPABLE, EDUCATED WIDOW (38) Wishes care of household, invalid, or children; is a thorough lady, trained nurse, efficient secretary, excellent housekeeper; country or city. Magnetic, Box 107 Herald, 23d St.

OFFICE WORKER.—Not afraid of hard work or long hours. Penman, 152 6th Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Not afraid of hard work or long hours; references. Box 175 152 6th Av.

USEFUL WOMAN.—By a respectable light colored woman work by the day, care of apartments, or other employment; best city reference. M. A. Greer, 229 West 26th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By highly recommended butler; thoroughly familiar with all duties of his position; intelligent, perfectly sober, and trustworthy man, of neat appearance; excellent references from last and former employers; several years in one place. Louis, Box 26, 446 6th Av..

BUTLER, VALET, &c.—By thoroughly reliable young man, butler, valet, and general indoor servant; understands all connected with inside duties, as reference can certify; best city reference. F., 242 East 27th St.

BUTLER.—By French Swiss; thoroughly competent man and good valet; sober and obligeing; many years in the same place; first-class city references. F. R., Box 267 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss German; single, with many years' experience in private families; can furnish good city references. J. Umbereicht, 151 East 26th St.

BUTLER—MAID.—By competent French Swiss couple; man as first-class butler; wife as maid and dressmaker; several years' reference from last place. C. G., 212 West 36th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By an Englishman, 37 years of age, as butler or valet; thoroughly understands his duties; highest references. T. H. P., 161 East 39th St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a man and wife as butler and cook; just from England; town or country; please state wages; good reference. P., 16 Jane St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman (28 years old) in private family; three years from last place; first-class city reference. C. D., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a first-class French couple; both competent in their duties; butler also good valet; good city reference. H. L., Bell 9, 212 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—English; understands all duties of his position; single; references to ability, sobriety, honesty, &c. B. O., Box 276 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By superior butler; has lived with first-class English and American families; best personal references. W., 257 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By competent man; best city recommendations; will make himself useful. M., Box 341 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a colored man in a private family; first-class references. 115 West 27th St., second floor.

BUTLER.—By a competent French Swiss; age, 34; good appearance; best city references. L. C., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER and VALET.—Thoroughly competent in his duty; strictly sober; good references. George, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By young colored man; neat, tidy; first-class city references from private families. B. R., Box 270 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—For dinner parties and housecleaning; first-class city references. Rey & Dupraz, 143 West 28th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands the duties of his position; strictly honest and sober, as reference will certify. O'Connor, 206 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—By Frenchman; willing, obliging; good reference; country preferred. A. B., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER—COOK.—In a small family; excellent references; English. S. W., care of Mr. Arnold, 140 West 10th St.

BUTLER or VALET.—By thoroughly trained English servant; unquestionable city references. C. G., 430 4th Av.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—Good references. W. D., 181 Waverley Place, Room 10.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Lady would like situation for her colored coachman; good appearance; understands the care of horses thoroughly; sober, honest; best of letters and references. B. J., 125 West 39th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses and carriages; eleven years' personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; understands his business thoroughly; is good, careful driver; sober and honest. 12 West 44th St. W. B.

COACHMAN.—A gentleman wishes situation for thoroughly competent coachman; lived with him eight years; best personal reference from present employer. 134 West 50th St.

COACHMAN.—Is good careful driver; good reference last employer; steady, temperate, willing; will

NELLIS MADE A PRISONER

Investigation by Coroner Hoeber of Mrs. Runnett's Death.

SHE HAD BEEN ANNOYING HIM

Her Skull Fractured—Nellis Retracts His Denial that He Knew Her—Capt. Friedenberg's Theory.

Albert A. Nellis, a real estate dealer, living at 251 West Seventy-sixth Street, was arrested by order of Coroner Hoeber yesterday on suspicion of having murdered Mrs. John Albert Runnett of 233 West Forty-ninth Street, who was found dead in the areaway in front of Nellis's house Saturday night. After taking the statement of several witnesses yesterday afternoon the Coroner fixed bail for Nellis at $5,000. Bail was furnished by Mrs. Nellis.

The Coroner was notified of the case by the police of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station at 2 o'clock yesterday morning. He got out of bed and worked on it until after daylight. By that time he was convinced that he would be justified in causing Nellis's arrest.

Coroner Hoeber learned that Nellis had known Mrs. Runnett thirteen years, although he denied that he knew the woman when the body was found. Mrs. Runnett, the Coroner also learned, had been annoying Nellis of late, and had made threats against him. The Coroner also found that Mrs. Runnett had died from a fracture of the skull caused by a blow on the back of the head. There was a scalp wound above the fracture, as if the woman had been struck with some sharp instrument, such as the spike of an iron fence, though there was no such spike where Mrs. Runnett could have fallen against it.

It might have been possible, the Coroner thought, for the wound to have been caused by a fall against the edge of a stone step, but the surroundings did not seem to indicate that such had been the case.

The autopsy, which was made by Coroner's Physician Huber, showed that there had been considerable hemorrhage, but there was little blood where the body was found, and no wound was discovered until a very careful examination had been made.

A razor was found in the bosom of the woman's dress, and some whitish powders were in her pocket. The autopsy showed, however, that she had not taken poison, and it would have been easy, the Coroner said, for those things to have been placed there after death to disarm suspicion. The autopsy showed that Mrs. Runnett had been addicted to the use of liquor to a moderate extent. This latter fact the defense is using in arguing that Mrs. Runnett fell down the stoop accidentally.

Mrs. Runnett was the wife of John Albert Runnett, who was at one time Treasurer of Kings County. He has been a cripple for a long time. He and his wife kept a boarding house at 233 West Forty-ninth Street. Nellis became one of their boarders. What caused the first trouble between Mrs. Runnett and her boarder is not known definitely. When asked about this point Miss Lily G. Harney, a niece of Mrs. Runnett, who lived at the house, said that that was a matter for Runnett to explain. Runnett remains silent.

Nellis was married a year and a half ago to Mrs. S. Blakely, a wealthy widow and real estate dealer at Broadway and Forty-seventh Street. He went to live with her at his present address. They lived in good style, keeping servants and occupying a house of some pretensions.

Mrs. Runnett's boarding house did not prosper as well as she would have liked, and she began to call on Nellis to aid her. He made many excuses, but Mrs. Runnett became more persistent, and when she was found dead in front of Nellis's house in the manner described, the police and Coroner at once became suspicious.

When Nellis saw that there was no use in his further denial of having known Mrs. Runnett he said that he had first made the denial to keep a scandal from becoming public.

Nellis made a statement to the Coroner yesterday.

"I am fifty-two years old," he said. "I have known Mrs. Runnett about thirteen years. During this time I have been on friendly terms with her and her husband. Last night I arrived at my house at 6:50 o'clock, entered the front door, went up stairs to the second floor, and prepared for dinner.

"We, meaning my wife and I, then went down stairs together into the dining room and took dinner with Miss Atherton, the governess, and my little stepdaughter and Mrs. Lamar, who boards with us. We sat down to dinner about 7 o'clock, and remained there three-quarters of an hour. I then sent Miss Atherton and my stepdaughter to a drug store for some cigars. They returned in five minutes. In the meantime my wife and I went up stairs and read the evening papers. After being joined again by Miss Atherton, the cook called the latter down stairs.

"Miss Atherton immediately returned, saying there was a drunken man in the areaway. I went down and called to what I thought was the drunken man, asking him what he was doing there. I received no answer, and saw that the object was a woman. I raised the body to a sitting position. The light fell on the face, and I discovered that it was Mrs. Runnett. I sent for a policeman, who said that the woman was dead. I found a pocketbook and gave it to the policeman without examining it. I did not see any blood. I had come out of the house in a thin coat, and, feeling chilly, went back for a thicker one. When I again returned to the door the body had been taken away."

J. Aspinwall Hodge, who, with John Fannell and Clarence Stewart, appeared before the Coroner for Nellis, said for Mr. Nellis:

"Mrs. Runnett had been on friendly terms with Mrs. Nellis, and they had even exchanged Christmas presents this week. Mrs. Runnett had evidently either gone to Mr. Nellis's house on a friendly visit, or to see him about some business matter. She had spoken to him about getting him to rent out her boarding house for her."

The statement taken from Miss Lily G. Harney, a niece of Mrs. Runnett, differs from that of the lawyer. She said that Nellis had Mrs. Runnett arrested a month ago for annoying him in his office. This statement is corroborated by the police records. Miss Harney said that her aunt left home only about an hour before she was found dead. Her husband asked Miss Harney to follow her and see where she was going, as she seemed to be greatly excited about something. Miss Harney followed her aunt to a down town Broadway cable car, which Mrs. Runnett boarded. Miss Harney returned home.

Mrs. Runnett evidently left the car at once, and then went up to the Nellis residence.

Miss Florence Atherton, the governess in the Nellis household, said: "Mr. and Mrs. Nellis came home last night a little after 6 o'clock. They came right up stairs, and spent the evening there and at dinner until 8:45 o'clock, when the cook found the body. Mr. Nellis got me to go for a policeman. I did not recognize the woman, nor do I know of ever having seen her before. No bell rang at the house last evening up to the time of finding the body, except when a messenger boy came."

Annie Wallace, the cook, told about having discovered the body and giving the alarm.

Coroner Hoeber has not set a day for the inquest yet. It will probably be held next Friday.

Acting Captain Friedenberg of the Sixty-eighth Street Police Station says that when the woman was found she was sitting at the bottom of the area steps, her back against the wall, and her lower limbs extended straight out from the body.

"Since last night," said the Captain, "I have learned that for nearly twenty years Nellis and Mrs. Runnett had been well acquainted. About a year ago Nellis married a Mrs. Blakeley, who is, I believe, the only woman member of the Real Estate Exchange. Mr. and Mrs. Nellis now have a real estate office at Forty-seventh Street and Broadway.

"It would appear that after his marriage Mrs. Runnett followed Nellis up pretty closely, much to his annoyance, and, in fact, he caused her arrest last September for raising trouble at his office. Nellis has a police record, too. His picture was at one time in the Rogues' Gallery at Police Headquarters, he having been accused or suspected of being a second-story window thief. The picture was subsequently taken out of the gallery by Superintendent Walling. I told Nellis, after his arrest, that I was acquainted with his record for many years back. He did not deny what had been revealed regarding his past, but said he had been trying for a long time to lead an irreproachable life.

"When the officers went to the house Saturday night, the two servant girls said they had discovered the body sitting as it was found. Nellis, at that time, denied that he knew the woman."

Capt. Friedenberg is of the opinion that Mrs. Runnett had gone to Nellis's house to see him with the purpose of killing him, and possibly herself as well, with the razor found upon her.

"It was a new razor, and had never been honed," said the Captain, yesterday, "and I believe she had bought it with such deliberate purpose. What happened after she reached the house? Did she meet Nellis, annoy him with her importunities, and did he, in pushing her away, cause her to fall to her death? Or did she, in the darkness, fall down those area steps on her way to the basement door?"

It is said that Mrs. Runnett had suffered with melancholia for some time, and had threatened to take her life.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William Agur Booth.

William Agur Booth, who died in his home in Englewood, N. J., Saturday, was a widely known business man and financier of this city, and was for many years President of the Third National Bank. He was born in Stratford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1805. He came to New-York in 1821, and started in the tea-importing business as a member of the firm of Tomlinson & Booth. Later the firm's name was changed to that of Tomlinson, Booth & Edgar.

Mr. Booth, William B. Ogden, and Samuel J. Tilden organized the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company. Mr. Booth was a Trustee of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, of which he was one of the organizers, and was also a Director of the Cincinnati, Lafayette and Indianapolis Railroad Company. He became in 1857 President of the American Exchange Bank, and held that office until 1860. He was in 1870 Chairman of the committee that was appointed to investigate the Tweed frauds. He was elected in 1878 President of the Third National Bank, and in 1892 he retired from the bank and from business.

Mr. Booth was interested in church and missionary work and in the education of poor children. He was President of the Children's Aid Society from 1861 to 1889, and was for many years President of the Trustees of the Syrian Protestant College, in Beyroot, Syria, and a Trustee of Robert College, in Constantinople. He was a Trustee of the American Tract Society of Boston, the American and Foreign Christian Union, and of the American Seamen's Friend Society. He also served as Vice President of the Seamen's Bank for Savings. He was the most active worker in raising the fund to relieve the distress of the Maronites after the massacres of the Christians in Lebanon.

Mr. Booth was also prominently identified with work in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and was connected with the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church. He was well acquainted with the condition of foreign missions, as he traveled extensively.

He was a member of the Seventh Regiment in its early days, and participated in the reception given to Lafayette on the occasion of his visit here in 1824.

Mr. Booth was widely known in business circles, and had a large number of personal friends. Of late years Mr. Booth lived altogether in Englewood, entertaining his friends. One of his sons is the Rev. Dr. Robert Russell Booth of this city, and another is the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Booth, who for twenty years was the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Englewood, and is now the President of Auburn Theological Seminary. A third son—William T. Booth—is connected with the New-York Life Insurance Company, and a fourth son is Frederick A. Booth, who is engaged in the real estate business. Mr. Booth also leaves two daughters.

The funeral services will be held to-morrow morning in the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Henry T. McEwen will conduct the services, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ellingwood and the Rev. Dr. Marting.

George Wellington Dillingham.

George Wellington Dillingham, the well-known publisher, of Twenty-third Street, New-York, died in his home in Summit, N. J., Friday evening, from the effects of kidney trouble, with which he was afflicted for several years, and a fall from his horse.

He was born in 1841, in Bangor, Me., and in 1861 he became clerk in the store of Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co., of Boston, and, later, he was with A. K. Loring, in New-York. He entered the publishing house of G. W. Carleton of this city in 1863, and eight years later became a member of the firm which then became G. W. Carleton & Co. The firm was very prosperous, and made a specialty of the most modern works, and gained the confidence of authors. Mr. Dillingham succeeded to the business in 1886, Mr. Carleton having retired.

Mr. Dillingham married Miss Helen Ayers of Bangor, Me., whose father is President of the First National Bank there.

Mr. Dillingham went riding Thanksgiving Day, and his horse came into collision with a coach. He was thrown violently to the ground, and was carried to his home suffering great pain, having received injuries in the head and spine. These injuries, combined with the kidney trouble, are said to have caused death.

Mr. Dillingham was a member of the Union League and Aldine Clubs of this city and the Casino Club of Summit. He was a Director and stockholder of the Summit Bank and Vice President of the Lake Placid Improvement Company, at Lake Placid, N. Y. He left a wife and two daughters, one of whom is an author, and a son, Frank Dillingham, a lawyer in this city.

The funeral services will be held at 11:45 o'clock to-morrow morning, in the house, and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Theodore B. White, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Dillingham was a member. The remains will be buried in Fairmount Cemetery, on Long Hill.

Edwin Lister Larkin.

Edwin Lister Larkin, machinist in charge of the Mergenthaler machines in the composing room of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, died yesterday morning at his home, 451 Evergreen Avenue, Brooklyn.

Mr. Larkin was a member of the Press Wheelmen Bicycle Club, and an enthusiastic wheelman. He contracted a cold while on his wheel about two weeks ago and it developed into pneumonia.

Mr. Larkin was born in New-York in 1865, but was employed for much of his life in the West. He was with the West Publishing Company of St. Paul, Minn. Before that time he was with the Union Elevated Railroad. He was sent by the Mergenthaler Company to superintend the use of their machines in new offices in a number of cases.

A romantic incident in Mr. Larkin's life some seven or eight years ago was his trip to the Bahamas in search of the body of a wealthy uncle, who had disappeared from a vessel on which he had been making a trip for his health. Mr. Larkin found his uncle's body buried in one of the sand islands, and after much difficulty succeeded in bringing back proofs of his identity.

Mr. Larkin was Treasurer of the Grand Lodge of the Associated Typesetting Machine Engineers, and was a member of Bushwick Lodge, No. 1,327, Royal Arcanum. He leaves a wife and one child. The funeral will be held at his home to-morrow morning.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—David Lee died in his home, 117 Park Avenue, Brooklyn, Friday. The funeral services will be held this afternoon. He was sixty-five years old and was born in Montrose, Scotland. He learned the trade of a typefounder, and when he came to this country secured employment with A. D. Farmer & Son, 63 and 65 Beekman Street, this city, and remained with them till his death. He was a member of the Twentieth Ward Republican Association, and was one of the organizers of the Typefounders' Protective Union. He leaves a wife and four children.

—Robert E. Blakesley, one of the volunteer nurses during the yellow fever plague in Memphis, died in his home, 340 West Twenty-fourth Street, last Thursday. When many of the inhabitants of Memphis fled from the plague he volunteered to nurse the stricken, and himself contracted the fever. On his recovery, he resumed his work, and was presented with a gold medal as a reward for his services. He left a wife. The funeral services were held Saturday morning in Calvary Chapel.

—Noah L. Weeks, a veteran of the war, and a builder, died in his home, 56 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, Friday. He was born in Hudson in 1845, but came to this city when young. When the civil war broke out he enlisted in the Ninth New-York Regiment, and soon afterward received a commission as Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Thirty-second New-York Volunteers. He left a wife and a daughter, Mrs. Emeline P. Frank.

—William H. Richards, who for fifteen years was Treasurer and a Trustee of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in this city, died of paralysis last Thursday in his home, 813 West Nineteenth Street. He was sixty years old, and was born in this city. He was not married. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon in the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church.

Charles H. Bulkley of Cleveland Dead.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 29.—Charles H. Bulkley, aged fifty-two, one of Cleveland's foremost capitalists, and real estate dealers, died this afternoon of a complication of diseases. His wealth is estimated at between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. He was a Director in the National Bank of Commerce, and was well-known to bankers merce, and was well known to bankers was prominent in politics.

METER MEETS BIG WAVES

The North German Lloyd Steamship Has a Rough Voyage.

PASSENGERS KEPT BELOW DECK

A Lifeboat Carried Away, Two Others Broken, and Other Damage Done—Narrow Escape of Officers.

The North German Lloyd steamship H. H. Meier, which arrived yesterday from Bremen, had one of the roughest passages of the season. During this month the North Atlantic has been constantly in a state of turmoil; high winds and rough seas have prevailed, and nearly every incoming steamship has reported more or less damage.

The Meier, under command of Capt. Franz Mentz, with 218 steerage passengers, left Bremerhaven, bound for this port, Dec. 16. The weather grew more and more rough until Dec. 21, when great rain squalls, hail, and high winds were encountered.

The wind developed into a hurricane the following day, and the ship rolled so that, as she made her way through the seas, she shipped quantities of water over her starboard quarter. The storm was considered to be a heavy one, but the following day it increased in violence, and because of fear that some of the passengers might be washed overboard, all were kept below, and at no time were more officers or members of the crew on deck than were absolutely necessary.

As the gale increased in force and the seas continued to break over the ship, snow and rain, with blinding effect, fell upon the ship's flooded decks. It was impossible to see from one end of the ship to the other, and the hail, blown with great force, made it almost impossible to face the gale.

The Meier had plowed through the waves for two days without suffering any damage, but on the 23d a tremendous sea struck her just aft of amidships, on her starboard side, and, snapping the davits from which hung Lifeboat No. 7, carried boat, davits, and chocks overboard, after first pounding them against the deckhouse with such force that the doors of the ladies' saloon were smashed in and the saloon flooded with water. The davit sockets that were split and broken short off were of iron one and one-half inches in thickness. The lifeboats on each side of No. 7 were broken in and rendered useless, and the railing about the deck was broken and twisted, and part of it went overboard as the wave carrying the boat receded.

Fortunately, there was no companionway leading below from the saloon, that was filled with water, and no damage below the saloon was done. The water that entered the saloon remained there but a moment, for, as the ship righted herself when the force of the blow from the wave was spent, the water was thrown out.

Chief Officer Pesch made everything as snug as he could in as few minutes as possible, and then, with Third Officer Meyer, stood watch on the bridge.

It was scarcely two hours after the great comber's visit that, while the officers stood amidst the driving drift which was constantly pelting them upon the bridge, a wave more mountainous than the former one engulfed all the forward starboard side of the ship, tore the railing from the bridge upon which they stood. Both of the officers saw it coming as its great crest rose over the ship's side, and, crouching down to present as slight an opposition to it as possible, they held fast to the stanchions that supported the bridge rails.

When it had passed them they found themselves holding fast to only small pieces of iron. The rail and nearly all of its uprights had gone with the wave over the port side of the ship. They are still wondering how it was that they escaped being carried overboard, as the broken iron uprights were two inches in thickness.

The heavy weather seemed to culminate in this great wave, for the wind and sea thereafter steadily went down, and on Christmas Day it was again pleasant sailing.

Christmas was celebrated on board the Meier. Trees were tricked out and placed in the steerage and the quarters of the officers and crew, and, with an extra mess and good cheer, all made merry. The Meier shows evidences of the storm through which she passed, and to-day many carpenters and iron workers will repair the damage done by the overwhelming waters.

Barcraig Given Up as Lost.

The three-masted steel ship Barcraig, English, of 2,061 tons, Capt. Cloque, which left New-York April 25 for Shanghai laden with case oil, has been posted on the Maritime Exchange as missing. Nothing has been heard of her since she left this port, and it is supposed that she has been lost with her entire crew.

Delayed Monument to Girard.

From The Philadelphia North American.

The alumni of Girard College has made the happy proposition that a statue of Stephen Girard be erected in this city by their association and the people generally. It is an idea that ought to receive prompt acceptance, for although the institution which bears his name is a fitting memorial of Philadelphia's greatest philanthropist, a statue, placed, as proposed, on the City Hall Plaza, would be an appropriate tribute by the whole people to the man whose generosity made the great college possible. His efforts in behalf of the commercial prosperity and the honor which he gave the city among the great marts of the world also deserve to be commemorated, and no more fitting manner of doing this could be selected than the way suggested. Those who have benefited by Girard's farseeing and practical charity should be quick to grasp this means of showing their appreciation of the people generally, and a liberal fund for the purpose should quickly be raised. Let us by all means honor the memory of Stephen Girard by the erection of this monument.

Sending up the Claret.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

An important feature in captive balloon work is the method of communication between the balloon and the earth. This is absolutely provided for in theory by means of an insulated telephone wire in the core of the steel rope. In practice, however, owing to the vibration, the noise of the cordage, &c., it is found to be more certain and convenient to send written messages in small canvas bags, which clip on to the rope, and run down by the force of gravity. A message can be sent up, in ordinary weather, by simply shouting, while if it be required to send up any light articles, they can be placed in a bag attached to a small balloon, which, being clipped on to the wire rope, runs up to the captive at once. There is a frivolous story to the effect that at a certain inspection, the thing which most interested the great personage who was inspecting the troops, was seeing a bottle of claret and some luncheon sent up to the occupants of a captive balloon by this means.

Renounced the Catholic Doctrine.

Dr. Paul Pollock, a former Catholic missionary to China, preached at Father O'Connor's Christ's Mission for Reformed Catholics last evening.

In introducing Dr. Pollock, Father O'Connor said that he had been educated at Rome under Cardinal Satolli, and sent to China as an Apostolic Missionary. There he had become acquainted with a missionary of the Methodist Church who resided in New-York City. Through the teachings of his new-found friend, Dr. Pollock began to doubt the soundness of the dogmas he was teaching.

His state of mind became such that he obtained a year's leave of absence and came to New-York to find his friend. He finally renounced the Roman faith, and three years ago he entered a medical college in Chicago, where he was graduated. It was now his intention to return to China and practice his new profession.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Dec. 29.—While delivering a sermon in Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church to-day, the pastor, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Kelling, was stricken with loss of memory, and the services were brought to an end at once.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 29.—The jury in the murder case of Claud H. Hoover this morning brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and fixed the penalty at death. Hoover killed Samuel Dubois, his brother-in-law.

HUNTINGTON, West Va., Dec. 29.—George Porter was shot and killed to-night by a moonshiner whom he was attempting to arrest.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Christmas was dull, both in town and out, so far as social doings were concerned, but New Year's Day promises much in the way of dinners, dances, and luncheons. At the Tuxedo Club there will be merry-making quite in keeping with the day. The ballroom—one of the finest and largest at any country club around New-York—is to be bedecked with greens and posies, and the other rooms of the clubhouse will be decorated with flowers and palms. Nearly all the rooms at the club have been secured, and many of the cottagers will entertain home parties. A late train on the night of the ball will make it possible for those desirous of returning to town to do so afterward. Supper will be served at small tables in the dining room and on the broad piazza, which has been inclosed.

—Another delightful entertainment out of town will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Frederic H. Allen, at Bolton Priory, their country place at Westchester. The new year will be appropriately ushered in, after which there will be a cotillion, lead by J. Wadsworth Ritchie. The favors will, of course, be appropriate to the season. About 150 guests are expected, and there will be music by one of the numerous Hungarian orchestras. The guests will in the main comprise the ultra-fashionable folk having establishments in and around Westchester, Baychester, and Pelham. Among them will be Mr. and Mrs. Carley F. Havemeyer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Potter, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Storey.

—The New Year's ball of the Riverside Riding and Driving Club will take place on Thursday evening of this week at the residence of Miss Bacon, at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Fourth Street. The house is to be handsomely decorated with flowers and there will be an elaborate supper and some fine music. It is expected that fully 200 guests will be present, many of the men being in riding costume.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Maude Fuller, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fuller, to Charles T. Hudson of Buffalo.

—Mr. and Mrs. Theodore H. Wood and family, of East Seventy-second Street, who have been in Europe since the latter part of last July, will sail for New-York from London the middle of January. Having rented their town house on West Fifty-seventh Street for two years they will occupy apartments in one of the hotels in upper Fifth Avenue.

—Mr. and Mrs. George R. Blanchard of 1 Washington Square North, will give a large reception on Saturday afternoon, Jan. 11, from 4 to 7 o'clock. The Blanchards, by the way, have but recently returned from an extended absence abroad.

—Miss Margie Herbert is to be introduced to the ultra-fashionable set at a reception which her mother, Mrs. William H. Herbert, gives on Jan. 11, from 4 to 7 P. M., at her residence, 703 Park Avenue. Assisting in the receiving will be Mrs. Herbert's sister, Mrs. Stewart L. Wing, Miss Anna Simpson, Miss Grace Clark, Miss Elsie Gardner, Miss Mattie Janeway, and Miss Isabelle Lockwood. The hostess will wear a frock of black velvet, and the débutante, who is tall, a blonde, and very pretty, will wear a gown of white chiffon trimmed with chiffon and daisies. She will carry a bunch of daisies.

—Mr. and Mrs. James J. Phillips and the Misses Phillips will sail for Europe the latter part of January. They will go first to London and later to Paris, where they will spend several months. Mrs. Phillips has been in poor health for two months, and it is hoped by her physicians that the voyage will be of benefit.

—The engagement was announced on Saturday of Miss Marion Thompson, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilfred J. Thompson of Beacon Street, Boston, to J. Henry Husted of Buffalo. Miss Thompson was a guest at the last ball of the Patriarchs, at Delmonico's, and has attended many dances in this city. The wedding will take place early in the Spring, after which the young couple will go abroad for several months.

—Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Jr., daughter-in-law of the late Cyrus W. Field; Miss Field, Mrs. Field's brother, William W. Andrews, and Frank W. Graves are spending the Winter at the Hotel Lincoln.

—The Misses Farnsworth, daughters of the late Frederick Farnsworth of New-York, will sail for Europe the middle of January. They will spend several months in Paris.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Corwin, Miss Mabel Corwin, and Mr. Thomas L. Corwin, Jr., accompanied by Mrs. Corwin's mother, Mrs. J. Everet Haynes, will sail for Europe the middle of January. They are going first to London for a visit of six weeks and later to Scotland. Afterward they will go to Paris, where they will remain until late in the Summer. Thomas L. Corwin, Jr., left last week for California, where he will remain until late in March, when he will return East and will sail for Europe to join his parents.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Ethel Martin, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Pendleton Martin, formerly of this city, and afterward of Cleveland, Ohio, to Hiram Williams of this city, formerly of Cleveland. Miss Martin is now in London, where she is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Hamilton Ryder. Miss Martin will sail from England for New-York the middle of January, and will be the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Clarence Fremont of East Tenth Street, for a fortnight. The marriage will take place early in the Spring, at the residence of the bride's parents. PATRIARCH.

Schomburgk's Views in 1839.

From The Philadelphia Press.

LANCASTER, Penn., Dec. 26.—There has been forwarded from this city to Secretary of State Olney a volume which may have some value in the present Venezuela controversy. This book was published in Edinburgh in 1843, and is a treatise on the fishes of Guiana, written by Robert Schomburgk, who surveyed the boundary line on which Great Britain now founds her claim to such a large share of territory belonging to Venezuela. Prefixed to the book is a memoir of nearly a hundred pages, including a lengthy account of his operations in Guiana and Venezuela between the years 1835 and 1839. On Sept. 20, 1838, Schomburgk and a party of explorers sailed up the Takuta River and entered the Mamu. In a village in which they remained several days they were guests of the Indians. Continuing his account of the journey, Schomburgk says:

"At length the column was put in marching order, the coxswain at the head, carrying the British union flag, under which they had been marching for the last three years through hitherto unknown parts of Guiana. Now it was to lead them beyond the British boundaries, into regions known only to the copper-colored Indian; but they were animated with the hope of reaching for the first time from this side of the Continent, the point which Baron Humboldt had in 1800, after many difficulties, arrived at from the westward—namely, Esmeraldo, on the Orinoco."

This shows that, whatever surveys or lines Schomburgk may have made afterward, in 1838 and 1839, he admitted that that territory was alien to the British.

George L. Thompson Is Dead.

BALLSTON, N. Y., Dec. 29.—George L. Thompson, President of the Ballston Spa National Bank, died at 7 o'clock this evening of paresis, in the sixty-first year of his age. Mr. Thompson was the eldest son of the late John W. Thompson, from whom he inherited a large estate. Mr. Thompson was chosen a New-York State Elector in 1884, and cast his vote for Cleveland and Hendricks. He declined to be a candidate for State Senator or for Congress. At the request of the Democrats of his district he was repeatedly chosen Town Supervisor until he declined further service. Mr. Thompson is survived by a widow, two sons, and a daughter.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—By reason of the discontinuance on Jan. 1 of the Post Offices at William's Bridge, Westchester, City Island, Barlow-on-the-Sound, Baychester, and Wakefield, all formerly in Westchester County, and their consolidation with the New-York Post Office, it will be necessary for publishers of all second-class publications, except weeklies, to prepay postage by stamps on copies sent to subscribers in those places at the rate of one cent each on newspapers and on periodicals not over two ounces in weight, and 2 cents each on periodicals exceeding that weight. Another effect of the change will be that the local rate of letter postage at the places named will, on and after Jan. 1, be increased from 1 to 2 cents an ounce, the rate provided by law at all offices having letter-carrier delivery.

—James Prendergast of 343 East Ninety-fourth Street, who was arrested on Saturday afternoon last on the charge of having set his dog upon Charles Solomon of 316 East Ninety-fourth Street and Thomas Flood of 318 East Ninety-fourth Street, was discharged by Magistrate Crane in the Harlem Court yesterday morning. Young Solomon's father, Aaron, appeared as complainant and accused Prendergast of having purposely incited the animal to bite the boys. The prisoner denied the charge, and said that the dog had been hit by a stone and had started of his own accord.

—John Grisler and Jacob Gebhardt, who were remanded in Yorkville Court on Saturday, were yesterday discharged by Magistrate Wentworth. Acting Captain Steinkamp of the East Fifty-first Street Station said that a careful investigation into the circumstances of Matthias Goetter's death, who was found dead Friday night in the yard of Neidlinger, Son & Co.'s malthouse, showed nothing to connect the two men with his death.

—Herman Robinson, Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Brotherhood of Tailors and a delegate to the Central Labor Union, reported yesterday to the latter body that his Executive Committee had decided to open shops for the locked-out tailors, where they could work directly for the manufacturers, without the intermedium of the contractors.

—The annual Princeton Alumni dinner will take place on Thursday evening, Jan. 16, at 7 o'clock, at the Hotel Brunswick, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. All who have received degrees from or who have been students at Princeton, whether members of the club or not, are invited to be present.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will confer the third degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

Brooklyn.

—Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court, late Saturday afternoon, granted an injunction restraining the Nassau Electric Railroad Company from laying tracks on Avenue N. The application was made by John C. Bergen of Flatlands, who owns property on the line of the proposed road. Mr. Bergen is in favor of the Brooklyn Heights Company in the extension to Bergen Beach. The hearing on the injunction will take place next Saturday.

—The Rev. Matthias Yodyszsus of St. George's Lutheran Catholic Church, North Tenth Street and Bedford Avenue, will be in the Lee Avenue Police Court to-day to answer the charges preferred by Annie O'Brien, seventeen years old, of 21 Rush Street. She accuses Father Yodyszsus of setting his St. Bernard dog Bismarck on her because she refused to kiss his hand and return to his church.

—Victor Ekstrom, thirty-two years old, a tailor, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the breast in his room at 73 Hudson Avenue Saturday evening. He had been out of work and was despondent. He was taken to the Cumberland Street Hospital, where it is said he cannot recover.

—Mayor-elect Wurster will review the Thirteenth Regiment in the Sumner Avenue Armory this evening. This is the first regiment that he will review since his election. In time he will review the Forty-seventh, the Twenty-third, and the Fourteenth, and the Third Battery.

—John McGiven, forty-one years old, has been missing from his home, 154 Pulaski Street, for several days. He is 5 feet 7 inches in height, weighs 175 pounds, is of dark complexion, and when he left home wore a diamond stud and had $200 in his pockets.

—William Kerrigan, forty-eight years old, while locked up in the Adams Street Precinct Saturday on the charge of intoxication, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself to the cell door by means of a necktie. He was cut down by Sergt. Toole.

—Walter Phelps Brown, fourteen years old, of 26 Ash Street, Wilkesbarre, Penn., who ran away from home a few days ago, was arrested in Brooklyn yesterday. He said he had run away from home in order to ship in the United States Navy.

—Patrolman Thomas B. Hickman of the Twenty-fifth Precinct, in Fort Hamilton, while riding a bicycle on the bicycle path, near Coney Island Creek, yesterday, fell and dislocated his left shoulder. He was taken to his home.

—John Walsh, twelve years old, and Jacob Brennan, twelve years old, newsboys, were arrested early yesterday morning. They were caught trying to break into the money drawer of Probst's bakery, 88 Heyward Street.

—The body of the drowned man found at the foot of Conover Street on Friday was yesterday identified as that of Frank Antonsanti, fifty-six years old, of New-Dorp, S. I., who had been missing since Nov. 13.

—Margaret Deede, twenty-six years old, of 129 Coffey Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking carbolic acid. Her aunt, with whom she lived, is unable to assign any cause for the act.

—The regular Democratic primaries will be held to-night, and there will be election of delegates from 628 election districts to the Democratic General Committee.

—The Brooklyn Aldermen will meet this afternoon, and the "accidents" will have their last opportunity of speaking as public officials.

—The Kings County Board of Supervisors will meet for the last time to-day. The board will cease to exist at midnight Tuesday.

—A thief entered the office of Dr. George G. Hopkins, 850 Washington Avenue Saturday, and stole an overcoat valued at $14.

Long Island City.

—Dr. E. Pierre Hicks of 110 Remsen Street, Astoria, is now the owner of the largest naphtha launch afloat—the Echo. The yacht is 65 feet in length, and is schooner rigged. She is equipped with twin-screw engines of twenty-four horse power, and is furnished with dynamo and storage batteries for electric lighting. The boat has six fine compartments, handsomely furnished, and while supplying all the conveniences of a 100-foot steam yacht, the Echo requires but a crew of four to man her. When she was put in commission in 1894, $15,000 had been expended in fitting her out. The Echo is now on the ways at Nyack, being overhauled and refitted for the coming season.

—Handel's oratorio, "Messiah," will be sung by the choir of the Church of the Redeemer at a musical festival in the church to-night. Those attending the festival will have an opportunity to view the elaborate Christmas decorations in the church, they having been left intact for the musical event. The decorations excel anything ever attempted before by the Decorating Committe, of which Mr. James Carrington is the head.

—A miniature cottage built by pupils of the Trades' School, corner of Pike Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, New-York, has been purchased by James Hughes of the firm of Hughes, Scanlon & Thomson of this city. The house is the delight of hundreds of children, who visit it daily in the yard attached to the firm's stone works at Ravenswood.

—Morris Sullivan, thirty years old, of 217 India Street, Greenpoint, was drowned in Newtown Creek Saturday. He slipped off a pile of logs, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. His body was recovered and removed to his home.

—Policeman John McNaught, attached to the Second Precinct, who died last Friday, will be buried to-day. McNaught had been on the force twelve years. He was a brother of Central Office Detective McNaught of New-York.

—John Hoffman lies in St. John's Hospital suffering from severe scalp wounds. He was struck on the head late last Saturday night by a Steinway trolley car.

Long Island.

—After 280 ballots the Hempstead Town Board has been unable to select a candidate for Constable for the Inwood District, and on motion it was decided to leave the office vacant until the next general election. There were three aspirants for the office, and neither of them was able to secure four votes in the board. It is necessary to have an officer attached to the court in the district, and Justice Smith has appointed George W. De Mott.

—The East Norwich Democratic Association has elected the following officers: President—Walter Franklin; Vice Presidents—Jackson Hoagland, Townsend Vernon; Secretary—Townsend W. Franklin; Treasurer—John C. Marthing; Inspectors—William W. Carnes, Joseph M. Layton, and George A. Bayles; Delegate to General Town Committee—Daniel W. Horton.

—The Highway Commissioners of the Town of Babylon have appointed the following Overseers of Highways: Jesse C. Muncy, William H. Southard, Philip Dittman, Frank Kovacuck, Thomas Powell, Capt. Treadwell C. Wilmarth, Nicholas Shore, William Denton, Charles Seaman, Richard S. Mott, Benjamin A. Merritt, and David H. Skidmore.

—The Roslyn Benevolent Society has chosen the following officers to serve one year: President—William H. Sobey; Vice President—Elbert H. Miller; Secretary—Charles H. Pearsall, Jr.; Treasurer—H. M. W. Eastman; Warden—Edward Van Wicklen; Trustees—William H. Mott, Charles C. Mellen, and Andrew J. Mott.

—Workmen excavating a foundation for a new school house at Riverhead on Saturday unearthed a complete skeleton. The place was formerly part of a cemetery, and the remains must have been missed when the other bodies were removed.

—Wading River farmers are selling potatoes to city dealers at 20 cents a bushel. Low prices were caused by the rot appearing in some localities, and farmers hurried their crops into market, resulting in a big fall in prices.

—The East Rockaway Fire Department will observe the first day of the new year with a parade. Vigilant Engine Company will display its new combination hose cart and hook and ladder truck.

—Miss Ella May Johnson of East Islip will be married to Samuel Woods Green of that place New Year's Day. The ceremony will be performed in St. Mark's Church, Islip, at 2:30 P. M.

—The Long Island Railroad Company's new water tank at Wading River has been completed. The company is building a locomotive house at that place.

—There is an old man named Robinson living at Riverhead who gives his attention to cutting cord wood. He claims to have cut 8,000 cords.

—The big bell in the new Ward Memorial Tower at Roslyn will be rung for the first time at the birth of the new year.

—The annual election of Directors of the Garden City Company will take place at Garden City, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.

—Miss Anna Seaman of the Oswego Normal School is spending the holidays with her parents at Cold Spring Harbor.

Monday
December 30-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

BRITISH GUIANA CLAIMS

Their Variations Since the Territory Was Acquired.

NO DEFINITE BOUNDARY UNTIL 1843

Sir Robert H. Schomburgk Gave the English a Liberal Slice of Venezuela—Maps of Various Dates.

Immediately following the Peace of Paris, in 1815, which confirmed the right of Great Britain to the three provinces in Guiana which she had wrested from the Dutch, there were some enthusiasts in England who conjectured that British Guiana comprised nearly all of South America below the Orinoco River.

Sir Andrew Halliday, who visited Guiana, in a book published in 1837, in a glowing description of British Guiana, said:

"The coast line of this rich and important colony may, as I have stated, extend to a little more than 300 miles; but its depth or length inland has not, so far as I am aware, been as yet determined.

"One or two travelers do say that they had penetrated so far to the south that from the summit of the Cordilleras they could discern the South Atlantic Ocean; and that from said heights the waters parted north and south. Hence some have conjectured that this is the southern boundary of British Guiana, though its true latitude has neither been ascertained, nor is it at all stated in any work that I am aware of."

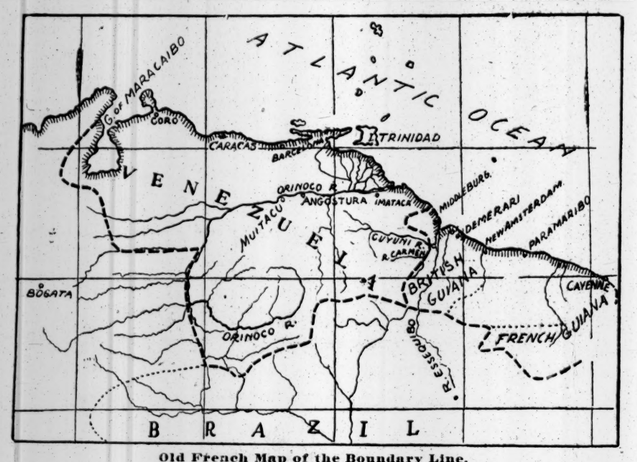
Sir Andrew did not venture to say that from the topmost heights in question there was a good view of the south pole and the Fiji Islands.

One fact is made clear by Sir Andrew Halliday in his book, namely, that Great Britain, up to 1837, had made no definite claim to boundaries for British Guiana, and had not even attempted to lay out boundaries.

Exactly what Great Britain conquered from the Dutch were the colonies along the Essequibo. The contention of Great Britain has been that she is entitled to the whole immense valley of the Essequibo, and to the entire Essequibo watershed, extending in all directions to the very ridges of high mountain ranges, hundreds of miles distant from the colonies which the British arms originally took by conquest.

Sir Andrew Halliday's statements regarding the haziness of the British Guiana boundary were corroborated by Sir Robert H. Schomburgk, in a book published by him in London, in 1840, entitled "A Description of British Guiana." The object of the work was to give an account of whatever related to the physical structure, natural productions, and present and future capabilities of the colony of British Guiana, including statistical information. The whole embraced the results of Schomburgk's scientific expeditions of discovery in Guiana from 1835 to 1839, under the direction of the Geographical Society of London. A map accompanied the book.

In his preface, Schomburgk said: "Though the accompanying map is incomplete, many of its details resting on information procured from the natives, yet the greater portion has been laid down from my own personal observations, and offers a correct view of the facilities which the numerous rivers and their tributaries afford for internal navigation, and will show how important it is to the colony that its boundaries should be more clearly defined than at present and freed from the encroaching claims of the adjacent States, which, if admitted, would deprive British Guiana of the greater part of her most valuable territory."



Old French Map of the Boundary Line.
Published in the Atlas Universel de Géographie in 1839.

Schomburgk's sketch map of British Guiana gave to the British such a liberal slice of Venezuela that it was decided by the British Foreign Office that he was just the right man to lay out a boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana.

Accordingly, in 1840, he was appointed as her Majesty's Commissioner for surveying the boundaries of British Guiana. He proceeded to South America and was engaged in that work three years, completing his labors in 1843. They found official expression in a line which has ever since been known as the "Schomburgk line."

A comparison of the boundary line in Schomburgk's sketch map, made prior to 1840, with the "Schomburgk line," laid down by him as her Majesty's Commissioner, will show that the two are practically identical. When Schomburgk drew his arbitrary line, he set up posts, to indicate British dominion, at Point Barima, Amacuro, and other localities. The Venezuelan Government made a vigorous protest, and Lord Aberdeen, then English Foregin Secretary, ordered the posts removed. This was taken to indicate that England felt no certainty of the justice of her claim.

Up to this time, it will be seen, England did not contend that she was entitled to all of the watershed of the Essequibo. This is made clear by the fact that neither the Schomburgk line nor Lord Aberdeen's proposed boundary, nor any suggested boundary of England, until within very recently, included the watershed of the Cuyuni River, a tributary of the Essequibo. The most extreme claim of England, until the present, was for a boundary crossing the Rio Cuyuni at a point east of its junction with the Uspania River.

The fluctuating claims of England are further illustrated by a map published in London in 1842, under the superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. The authorities given for the map are Humboldt, Schomburgk, Godazzi, and others. The difference between this line and the "Schomburgk line" will be seen on comparing the two.

The old French geographers did not give British Guiana any territory to speak of west of the Essequibo River. The "Dictionaire Geographique Universel," published in Paris in 1828, stated the area of British Guiana to be only 3,120 square leagues. It called British Guiana the smallest of the Guianas.

In an old French map in the "Atlas Universel de Géographie," published in Paris in 1839, the line of British Guiana extends parallel, generally speaking, with the Essequibo River, distant only a few leagues west thereof. It included only the bottom lands of the Essequibo Valley.

Most instructive of all maps is that published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES Dec. 18, and now reproduced, showing the various boundary lines proposed by Great Britain. It will be seen that the line of Lord Aberdeen, suggested by him in 1844, gave the Venezuelans a portion of inland territory in exchange for a large slice of the coast.

The Granville line of 1881 claimed still more of the ocean coast, and gave Venezuela no more of the interior than had been offered to her by Lord Aberdeen.

The present British claim has been enlarged so as to take in all of the watershed of the Cuyuni River. It was not proposed by Great Britain until the valuable gold mines were discovered at the Cuyuni head waters.

Sir Andrew Halliday, in the work already referred to, states that even as late as his time, fifty years after the British had conquered the country, the population was practically confined to the centres of the river valleys.

He says: "As yet a few patches only along the seacoast and on the banks of its three great rivers have been subjected to cultivation."

Schomburgk himself, in his book "A Description of British Guiana," made it clear that only a very small part of the immense territory claimed from Venezuela by Great Britain was or had ever been colonized by the English or even discovered or traversed by them. As long ago as 1837, Schomburgk indicated, the claims of Venezuela on the one side and Brazil on the other reduced the territory of British Guiana to 12,300 square miles. The Brazilians claimed as far north as the Siparunus River. Venezuela then claimed to the mouth of the Moroceo, from there to the confluence of the Cuyuni and Mazaruni, along the western bank of the Essequibo to the confluence of the River Rupununi.

According to Schomburgk, the total population of whites in the Essequibo Province in 1829 was only 476 men and 138 women. There was still a thinly scattered population of the aborigines.

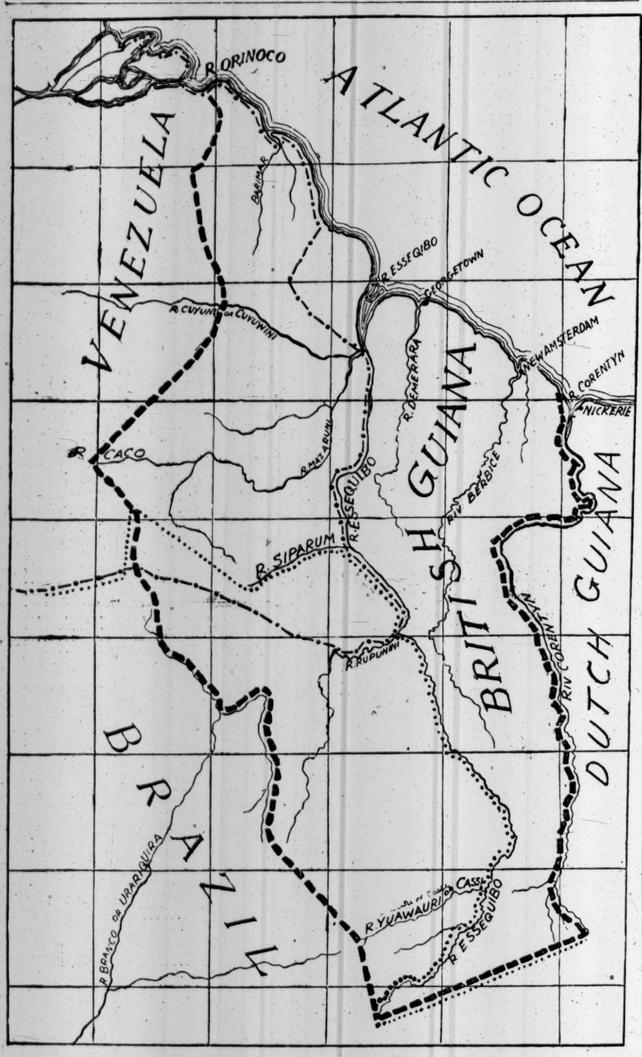
Schomburgk's sketch map of British Guiana shows absolutely not a single English or Dutch settlement large or small in the entire country in dispute between Venezuela and Great Britain, save only along the banks of the Essequibo.

He says in his book there were only seven towns or villages in all of British Guiana. None of them was west of the Essequibo River. They were Georgetown, on the eastern bank of the Demerara; New-Amsterdam, on the Berbice River; Mahaica, on the west bank of the river of that name; Mahaiconi, on the river of that name; Fredericksburg, on the island Wakenaam, in the mouth of the Essequibo; Williamstown, on the Essequibo, and Catharinesburg, on the same river.

"The Dutch," says Schomburgk, "formerly cultivated the banks of the Essequibo 100 miles above its embouchure. If we except the three islands at the mouth of the river, cultivation does not extend at present five miles beyond its mouth.

"The same remarks apply to the rich coast land of the rivers Pomeroon and Moroco."

The claim sometimes advanced in support of the English that they were entitled at least to the country so far as the Essequibo and tributaries were navigable would never have given Great Britain a tithe of the Venezuelan territory which she has claimed. Schomburgk says: "The Rivers Essequibo, Demerara, Berbice, and Corentyu may be navigated inland by schooners or steamboats unobstructed to a distance of from 50 to 125 miles, where the rapids and cataracts offer the first impediment to further advance."

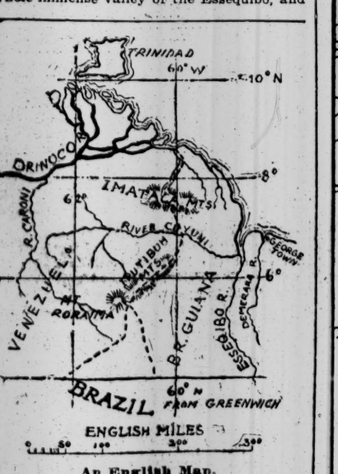


Schomburgk's Sketch Map.
Made by Him Before He "Surveyed" the Boundary.

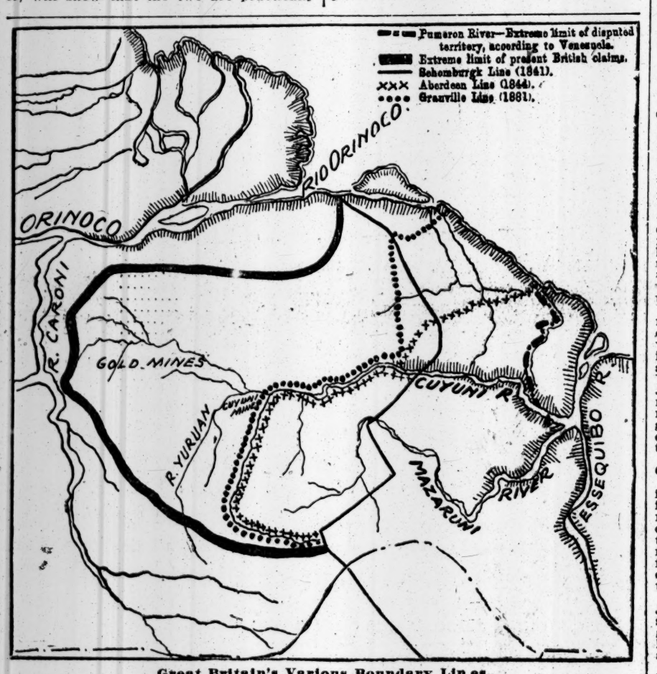
To Receive Another Lesson.

From Dean Hole's Book on America.

I am inclined to believe that the first prize for terse, smart, ready wit in conversation and in public speaking must be awarded to Jonathan. Here is a sample: A proud Britisher, who had forgotten history, was conversing with an American upon a subject then under discussion by the two nations, and, losing his temper, foolishly said: "If you fellows don't know how to behave yourselves we shall have to come out and teach you." The threat engendered two words of much expostulation—"What! again!"



An English Map.
Published in 1842 by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.



Great Britain's Various Boundary Lines.
Reproduced from a Map Printed in The New-York Times Dec. 18.

THE JAPANESE LANGUAGE

Shizuo Kondo Says One Can Speak It in Three Months.

SEVEN YEARS' STUDY TO WRITE IT

Many Characters, but of Simple Pronunciation — Differences Between English and Japanese Books.

"Warranted, the Japanese language in three months." So says Shizuo Kondo, a Japanese gentleman of some eight years' acquaintance with America and the capabilities of the American people. Mr. Kondo is not a regular teacher of Japanese, but now and again since he has been in this country he has accommodated different friends by helping them to gain a speaking acquaintance with the language, and he believes that in three months it is possible to gain a popular knowledge that will enable its possessor to make himself understood in any ordinary transaction in Japan.

"What it would take you a year to learn of the English language you can learn in three months of the Japanese," says Mr. Kondo.

"But, as for reading and writing it, that is a matter of seven or eight years. I do not try to teach them. I would not do it. There are not many people who would be willing to undertake such a task.

"The Japanese language is a valuable one to know for commercial purposes. Japan is the England of trade for the East. Manufacturers and producers who wish to introduce their goods into the East must do so through the Japanese markets, and a knowledge of the language is almost essential to them.

"Japan has more than doubled her commercial transactions during the last ten years, and her trade is still increasing enormously. Then Japan has more relics of antiquity than any other nation. You may say that Greece, Rome, and Egypt are old countries, but since the foundation of the Japanese Empire, 660 years before Christ, it has been under only one dynasty.

"The present Emperor, the Mikado, is the one hundred and twenty-third direct descendant from the first ruler, who founded our empire. That is a period covering 2,555 years. There is no other nation in history which has been so long under one dynasty.

Shizuo Kondo, A. M.

During that time the country has remained in peace; so that we have more ancient relics than any other nation, and the country is a most interesting one to the student.

"The Japanese language is very soft and musical. It is more like the Italian than any other. There are no harsh sounds in it, as there are in English and German. It is easy to pronounce, for none of the letters has at any time more than one sound. The vowels and consonants always alternate. We have no silent characters in our language. We have no accents; the sound is in waves, up and down. We pay a great deal of attention to euphony.

"In teaching the Japanese language, I give first the alphabet, Romanized, and then an object lesson and a little grammar. Suppose I take the fire for a subject. Fire is 'hi,' then you have a sign word to show that the subject is a noun, and write it after with a hiphen, 'hi-ga.'

"There is another sign word that might be used—'wa'—but the other in this case is more euphonious.

"The subject in the sentence must always comes first, and the verb will be last. The verb in this case, 'is,' will be 'arimasu.' 'Hot' is 'atsuku,' and there you have your sentence, 'hi-ga atsuku arimasu,'—'fire is hot.'

"You must not emphasize the syllables, but give them that waving sound. Our words are so much softer than the English. Take one word for example. 'Dress' is a hard word in English. We say 'Kimono,' sounding each syllable.

"If anybody will try to pronounce a Japanese sentence he will find that it can be done without opening the mouth. It is considered vulgar in Japan to open the mouth wide. That is one of the first things they teach in the schools—'do not open the mouth.' But when we come here we have to learn to open our mouths wide.

"Take a book for the subject of another sentence. 'Hon,' I say. 'How do you spell it? 'H-o-n,' that is the way it sounds.

"The sentence will be 'Hon-ga ko-kone.' 'Here is a book.' You have your subject and then the sign word, 'ga,' and you know the verb 'is.' The adverb here is 'kokone.' There is your sentence again, 'Hon-ga ko-kone arimasu.' 'Here is a book.'

"That is the only way to teach the language, I think. I made up my own method, and now I have a book where it is all put into Roman characters, and at the back is a Japanese-English and English-Japanese dictionary.

"The language is so easy to pronounce that it is not difficult to learn enough of it to use for any necessary purpose in a short time. Mr. Story, a relative of Julian Story, studied only three months, and he is traveling in Japan now, and has not been obliged to have an interpreter. Eugene Clarke, the musician, can talk with any of the Japanese in the stores here in New-York, and he has no trouble when he is in Japan.

"But it is not absolutely necessary to understand the Japanese language to travel in Japan now. The modern languages are taught in the public schools, and some one can always be found who can speak either English, German, or French. English is the most in use, but German is spoken by the official classes. Our officials are sent to Germany to be educated now. German is the language of science and art. Previous to 1870 they went to France to study, and the French language was used.

"The Japanese language is difficult to read and write because of the intermixture of Chinese. That was done 1,500 years ago, when the Chinese literature was introduced into the country. The small characters are Japanese and the large ones Chinese. You will find that every graduate of a Japanese grammar school will be able to read Chinese, but he gives it his own pronunciation, and he cannot speak the language or understand it when spoken. Many of the Japanese scholars prefer to write entirely in Chinese.

"The Chinese in use is the classical Chinese of the Kanou dynasty.

"There have been many societies formed in Japan to improve our language and put it into Roman characters so that it can be read by foreigners. The societies are declining. I don't think it would be possible to do anything of the kind. Each sign means so much that I think our people prefer to keep them as they are. One column of Japanese in a paper would make two or three written in English.

"There are forty-eight letters in the Japanese alphabet, with five vowels, the same as in the English. That seems a great many, but if every sound in the English language was a letter there would be about eighty-four.

"Japan stands well in the record of publications. In 1893 the United States headed the list for the greatest number; then Germany, England, Japan, and France. The Japanese publications are scientific, literary, and historical works. Yes, and novels; but I can't say much about them, for I don't read them."

A Japanese publication in which Mr. Kondo is interested just at the present time is the "History of Japanese Commerce." It is a good-sized, solid-looking, black book, and the title, as Mr. Kondo gives it, is printed on the back. The front of the book, which would be the back of an English volume, contains facsimile letters from different persons, giving their opinions of the book.

"With a Japanese author, it is different than with an author here," Mr. Kondo explains. "In Japan, if a man writes a book, he takes it to some one more scholarly than himself, and asks him to give his opinion of the book, and this is printed as a preface. Here, a man doesn't care what any one else thinks, and only puts down what he thinks himself."

The letters in this book are in pure Chinese, some written in very large and some in smaller characters. At the end of two of them are characters which resemble red Chinese tea chests. These are the signatures.

The writer, notwithstanding Mr. Kondo's remarks, has a preface of his own following the letters and explaining the reasons for the book's existence. There is a picture of the author, a young man of twenty-four, and another of his tombstone, as he has died since the book was written. His biography precedes the work proper. At the back—or front, as it would be in an American publication—are a number of pink pages containing advertising matter.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Clarke, Mr. Story, with others, have been enthusiastic pupils of Mr. Kondo's in Japanese for the past two years, and expect to form another class this Winter.

"I do not think there are any regular professors in the Jananese language in this country," says Mr. Kondo. "Two or three people teach a few friends, and that is all. I have a friend in New-Haven who has a small class."

Mr. Kondo is a newspaper man now. He is one of the proprietors of the first and only commercial paper in Japanese. It is The Japanese-American Commercial Pioneer, with the office at 120 Pearl Street. The first sample copy is just out. Its circulation is to be entirely in Japan. There is to be a companion paper in English for the circulation of Japanese commercial news in America. Mr. Kondo believes there is a great field for commercial intercourse between Japan and America.

TO SAVE THE FAMILY NAME

A North Carolina Convict Refuses to Accept a Conditional Pardon—Will Not Reveal His Identity.

RALEIGH, N. C., Dec. 29.—A white man calling himself W. E. Harris four years ago was convicted in Wilmington, N. C., of the larceny of $500 in money "by trick and device." An alleged confederate named Darlington was indicted with Harris, but escaped conviction. Harris was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary, and for some time was on the State farm, in Halifax County. In a difficulty he inflicted serious injury on one of the guards, and in return was shot in the breast, near the heart. This wound, it was thought at the time, would prove fatal, but after several months he recovered sufficiently to walk around, but he was forever disabled from anything like work, and will be an invalid the remainder of his life. His heart was injured by the ball, so that it beats all the time like a triphammer, and the physicians say that he may die at any moment.

Harris evidently is from a good family. He is well educated, and his manners and address show that he has been reared in culture and leisure. He is exceedingly intelligent, is well informed, and appears to have seen much of the world.

Harris, after being shot, was removed to Raleigh, where he has been ever since. His attorney prepared a petition for pardon, and it was signed by all those in authority whose request and assent are required by the Governor, and the facts, as hereafter set forth, were detailed. It was thought Gov. Carr would grant a pardon immediately. But it was ascertained by the Governor that Harris was not the true name of the convict, and the attorney was told by the Governor to see his client and get from him his true name and his history, so that it could be verified, and if Harris was not a noted escaped convict, or a noted criminal who had committed some great crime, he would issue the pardon. This was a year ago. Harris had then a little more than two years to serve.

Harris, in reply, declared that he was not an escaped convict; that he had not committed a crime, and was not a fugitive from justice; but that his family was one of the best in the land; that they were rich and influential; that he had two or more sisters who had married men high in office, and before he would disgrace the family by making public his identity, he would die in the penitentiary or serve out his term of two years, as the case might be. And all the information that could be obtained from him as to his family was that his father was quite an old man when he last saw him, and that he was a Post Office Inspector under President Arthur.

Harris has written to Gov. Carr two letters which prove that he is a man of education, that he has been raised in polite society, and that he is a very intelligent and smart man. The letters have every appearance of being written by a person who has had long connection with the press. In each he sets forth the reasons for his pardon.

Gov. Carr is much impressed with the learning and ability of the convict, and, because of the mystery which surrounds him, and his determination to serve out his term rather than make known his identity, the Governor believes that Harris is a noted escaped convict, or that he has committed some great crime, and is a fugitive from justice. For this reason he has refused to grant the pardon.

A CABLE LINE TO ICELAND

British Capitalists Interested in the Project—Its Effects.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

A great new scheme has been in active progress in the city for some time past. It is nothing less than to lay a submarine telegraph line from Shetland, the furthest northern outpost of the British telegraph system in Europe, to Iceland under 500 miles of untraveled sea. The funds necessary for this great undertaking have already been secured, and Great Britain, Denmark, and Iceland will jointly guarantee those who advance the money an interest of 6 per cent. for a number of years. The ultimate success of this undertaking may thus be looked upon as assured.

This news must be hailed with joy by all meteorologists, especially in Great Britain, for whom a daily and regular weather record from a station in the North Atlantic is of inestimable value. But England has other interests which have induced her to join in this scheme and bear part of the costs. Her trade with Iceland has been annually growing in volume during the last ten years or still further back, and the time will come when the bulk of the trade of Iceland—which now amounts to somewhat more than £100,000 a year—will be with Liverpool, Newcastle, Glasgow, Dundee, and Hull. It is clear that such a trade will be greatly developed and benefited by telegraphic communication between the two countries.

There is another aspect of the question of high importance to a poor country like Iceland. It will bring a stream of tourists into the country, which, though it no doubt will lose some part of its old-world idyllic peace, will be the gainer in the end by increased intercourse with Europe, and especially with England. The present-day inhabitants of Iceland have many sympathies in common with the English. It is said that the German Emperor has long contemplated a voyage to Iceland in the Hohenzollern, and that it is merely the fact that he could not there be in telegraphic communication with his Ministers which has prevented him from steaming to Ultima Thule, whose sagas he loves and whose grand scenery and natural beauties he is desirous of seeing.

No doubt this telegraph line when finished will open up a new era in the history of Iceland, which, it must be remembered, once upon a time, in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, took the lead in European literature. Her great past will not return, but there is room for—need for—material progress in the distant island. The telegraph will bring its people within easy reach of European civilization, and they may again recover some of the old glory to which they so often look back with fond regret.

"The Pyramid Limp."

Cairo Letter in The Galignani Messenger.

"The pyramid limp," as it has come to be called, is that state of body which falls upon one for two or three days after making the ascent of the pyramids. One is so much pulled and pushed at the time that little or no inconvenience is felt. There is no sign of soreness of joint or muscle until after one has slept, and then the trouble begins to brew; the second day of that man or woman is worse than the first; the climax is reached at the end of the second or beginning of the third day, and from that time the patient begins slowly to recover.

WORK FOR LEGISLATORS

A Liberal Supply of Bills Expected in New-Jersey.

PROSPECTS FOR REFORM NOT GOOD

The Republicans, Having the Executive as Well as the Legislature, Are Not Anxious to Curtail Fees.

TRENTON, Dec. 29.—The Democratic minority in the New-Jersey Legislature will have an opportunity to do effective work during the next session, which begins Jan. 14. The Republicans are planning for a campaign of retreat, and reform measures are likely to be scarce.

Republican orators pledged their party to retrenchment in all departments of the State Government, and particularly in connection with the offices of the Clerk in Chancery and the Clerk of the Supreme Court, which officers are paid by fees. The Clerk in Chancery testified before the Senate investigating committee that his profits were $16,000 a year, and the Clerk of the Supreme Court made an average of $27,000 a year.

Senator Kuhl last year introduced a bill to have the fees paid into the State Treasury, and a salary of $5,000 paid to each of the clerks. The Republicans promised to enact such a measure.

The election of a Republican Governor, and the prospect of Republicans receiving these fees, have caused a retreat from their public proposition, and the two offices are likely to remain as they are.

It is also apparent that the Republicans are going to retreat from the position they took last year in reference to biennial sessions of the Legislature. The amendment introduced by Senator Winton, Democrat, to have a session of the Legislature every two years, is among the large batch of Constitutional amendments that are to be considered for the second time during the coming session.

Republicans claim that if this amendment is passed it will operate against them in the selection of a United States Senator in 1899. If the amendment should go through the next Legislature it will be adopted by the voters in September, and will provide for a general election of twenty-one Senators, which would destroy the continuity of the Senate. Only seven members are now selected each year.

The Democratic minority will be led in the House by John W. Queen of Jersey City, and in the Senate by Senator William D. Daly of Hoboken. It has not been decided who will lead the majority.

The Democrats will make a fight to secure the passage of an equal taxation bill. They will also reintroduce the anti-corporation measures over which there was such a strong fight last session. These bills provide for cheaper ferriage and for cheaper gas.

The latter bill instead of fixing the price of gas for cities of a certain class will create a commission to examine into the cost of the manufacture of gas in various municipalities, which commission is to report to the Legislature, and on that report future legislation will be based.

The big bill from Hudson County will be that for equal taxation. There are two bills ready for introduction comprehending the taxing of railroad property at the same rate as other property and for the direct benefit of the locality.

This is a distinctly Hudson County measure, because there is $36,000,000 of property exempted from local taxation under the railroad law of 1884. Hudson County has $101,000,000 worth of railroad property, more than any other county in the State, but her members hope to win because just now in the farming districts the question of excessive taxation is an absorbing one.

The pollution of the Passaic River will be a question of wide interest. It not only affects Hudson and Essex, but Passaic Morris, and Bergen Counties. A bill will be introduced, which will provide the means for an expert examination of the sources of the pollution, and another bill providing a uniform system of sewerage along that river.

The division of the County of Essex will occupy some attention. There are two schemes looking to the creation of two new counties by clipping from Hudson and Bergen, but new county schemes have not been fashionable of late, and at present the change is not coveted, because the creation involves an expense to localities, and in the State a reapportionment would have to be made for two new Assembly districts and new Senators, and the admission of two new Senators would involve many changes and more or less confusion in the localities.

The question whether it is to be a Greater Newark or a Greater Orange will be presented to the Legislature. The annexation of townships surrounding Newark and their absorption into that municipality are likely to be the burden of one measure, while Orange is likely to come into the fight by seeking to move on to Newark and absorb its surrounding townships. A very pretty and interesting fight between Newark and its ambitious neighbor is promised.

The Atlantic City charter will again be a subject for the consideration of the Legislature. The city rejected the charter passed last year. It needs a new charter, and while there is much diversity of opinion on the subject, Senator Hoffman proposes to bring together the citizens and let them discuss in open meeting just what kind of charter they want.

Rutgers College is in an awkward position and an effort will be made by bill to straighten out its difficulties with the State in reference to the free scholarships. A bill was enacted some years ago making provision for the payment of the free scholarships which are given in the twenty-one counties to the successful competitors for a scientific education.

The provision of the law is that the scholarships are to be paid for out of the surplus of the School Fund, but there never has been a surplus of this fund—in fact, it has been running short year after year. Rutgers has educated a number of young Jerseymen on faith. There is now $100,000 due for these scholarships.

The State Road Commissioner, in his annual report, makes a number of recommendations. The principal one is for an increased appropriation. The State now spends $100,000 each year for the improvement of roads, but the State Road Improvement Association does not think the amount is sufficient by one-half, because of the many demands for State aid. There are on file now applications for assistance that will absorb the appropriation for the next four years.

The Werts liquor law will not be amended, although the State Liquor Dealers' Association will make an effort to make changes in the disorderly house clause; a fixed amount of license for the cities and towns of the various classes, and some changes in reference to the signing of applications of license by Freeholders. Their principal operations, however, will be directed to defeating any legislation that may be introduced in reference to public houses in boroughs.

The act for local option in boroughs was declared unconstitutional, so was the special act applying to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove. This is the situation the Liquor Dealers' Association wanted to secure, and they are willing to let matters stand as they are.

Founder Bradley of Asbury Park will, however, introduce a measure calculated to supply the necessary legislation for such places as Asbury Park.

A brisk fight is promised in connection with a bill to repeal the charter of the West Jersey Game Protective Society. The Fish and Game Commission recommends such a course, and it seems to be in accordance with the sentiment that prevails in the lower end of the State, where this society has jurisdiction. There have been some lively fights over this particular charter. The farmers are opposed to the society, which has the right to issue permits to foreigners to gun in the lower part of the State, which gunning expeditions, as a rule, lead to trespassing on the property of the farmers and doing much damage.

There are several commissions that will have to make reports. The Voorhees Special Senate Committe has about concluded its labors, and will make a final report, with additional recommendations.

The Penal Commission, which has been going about the country examining the best systems used by State prisons and penitentiaries, will make an exhaustive report. Many suggestions will be made for the change in discipline and reward and punishment in our State prisons.

The State Hospital Commission will urge the immediate erection of a separate asylum for the convict insane. An investigation of the recent murder in Morris Plains Asylum by two keepers has shown that the convict insane are kept in both the State asylums, mixed up with the other patients, and are the source of more or less disorder and bad influence.

Senator Bradley of Monmouth does not intimate that he will introduce any temperance legislation in the interest of Asbury Park, because of the declaration made by the court of the unconstitutionality of the special act under which that borough kept out licensed drinking places. Nor does he say anything in reference to a riparian bill similar to the one which he agitated last year, but he does state that he will probably introduce a general water bill of the same character as the water bills which have been introduced in recent years, providing that the State get control of the waters in the Highlands, and providing for a general water supply for all municipalities in the State.

The State Board of Arbitration, in its report, asks the Legislature to cure the Arbitration bill of its defects, so the board will not only have more judicial power, but that the members will be assured of a return of the expenditures incurred. Under the present law all expenses of travel, holding conferences, or making investigations must come out of the salaries of the Commissioners.

The Appropriation bill will be brought up toward the end of the session. The great struggle will be to keep it down to a moderate sum. The bill indicates in its grand total the spirit of economy and wastefulness that pervades the majority. Considering that the current year is the first experiment with providing for everything by a fixed appropriation, the bill has not worked badly. There were a number of small things left out which will go in this year.

An advisory committee, more commonly styled a "steering" committee, will be created in the House, as it was last year, and will be composed of men who will have very little sentiment, and have an eye single only to economy. The members of this committee will examine all bills that ask for money.

ITS FORTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY

St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church Marks the Day by a Solemn High Mass and by Vesper Services.

St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth Street, near Third Avenue, yesterday celebrated the forty-fifth anniversary of its foundation and the first anniversary of its consecration.

The Right Rev. John M. Farley, auxiliary Bishop to Archbishop Corrigan, celebrated solemn high mass. The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann acted as his assistant. The Rev. Thomas F. O'Connor was deacon, and the Rev. Joseph P. Donohue sub-deacon. The Rev. John J. McCabe was master of ceremonies.

The Rev. Clarence E. Woodman, C. S. P., in his sermon, said that the Catholic Church showed itself the true religion.

"If divorce, suicide, and the murder of the unborn are unknown where Catholics are," he said, "it is because the Catholic Church is the living factor for the good of men, making them good. It is often charged that the Catholic Church makes intellect subservient. It makes it subservient to the soul, to spiritual progress. As has been said, we are not to be judged as to what we have said, but as to what we have done. The Catholic Church wants the intellect regenerated."

Organist Klein, assisted by Diller's Cornet Band, gave an elaborate musical programme. Beethoven's grand mass in C, Novello's "Adeste Fideles," Dossert's "Hymn to St. Stephen," and Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus" were sung in the morning.

There were solemn rubrical vespers in the evening, celebrated by the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Reilly. He was assisted by the Rev. Father Daly, Q. C. C., deacon, the Rev. Father O'Beirne, O. C. C., sub-deacon. The cope bearers were the Rev. Fathers Colton, McCabe, O'Connor, Donohue, Maher, and McManus. The Very Rev. A. V. Higgins, O. P., S. T. M., preached.

The vespers were chanted alternately by a sanctuary choir of priests and boys, and by the choir.

THEOSOPHICAL VIEW OF THE DEVIL

Claude Falls Wright Says that Such a Belief Is Part of Christianity.

Claude Falls Wright lectured in Chickering Hall yesterday morning to a large audience on the subject of "The Devil, from a Theosophical Point of View."

"The devil is the real cornerstone of Christian belief," he said. "Unless there had been a devil to cause the world to sin, there could have been no Christ to save the world, and, therefore, no Christianity. To be a true Christian, therefore, one must believe in a devil. The attempt made by many Churches to throw him aside from their belief is a mistaken one. The reason the attempt is made is because few people can now be forced to believe in a horned and hoofed devil, as taught by our forefathers, and unless the real mystery is explained, Christianity must cease to exist.

"The devil is in reality God in his aspect of limitation, and that is why the subject is enveloped in so much confusion. The old story about the devil being greater than all the angels, but fallen, meant simply that God, when He created the universe became limited at once by His own creation. It is the same with man. His spirit is free, but the incarnated soul is limited and evil. Hence, man's aspirations are of God, while his actions are devilish. Good and evil exist together in him, as in the universe."

Speaking of a personal devil, the lecturer said:

"I do believe it is possible for such to have an existence. For when many people think about such a being, they actually create a form in the ether, corresponding to their thoughts, and the power thus established could readily affect hysterical and emotional people. The stories of the devil's appearance are, therefore, not all fables. But the Churches are to blame for this, because they have made of a high philosophy a mere superstition."

The Twelfth Receives New Colors.

The Twelfth Regiment has received from the Ordnance Department a handsome new stand of colors and 600 new sets of equipments for the men. This will fill a long felt want in Col. Dowd's command, and will add materially to its appearance on its next parade. Company D, Capt. Barnard, contemplates a stag in the near future. Col. Dowd has decided to hold a review and reception at the armory on or about Jan. 30 next, at which it is expected the marksmen's badges and other shooting trophies will be formally presented. Who the reviewing officer is to be had not been decided at last accounts. Company A and the Cathedral Athletic Club have decided to hold joint athletic games at the armory at some date to be selected later, which shall be after Easter. The games are to be open to all amateurs, under the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union, and an interesting programme is promised. A reception is to follow the games.

The Aeolian Concert.

The Aeolian Concert will be given at the Mendelssohn Glee Clubhouse, 119 West Fortieth Street, Tuesday evening, Jan. 21, beginning at 8:30 o'clock. The artists will be Miss Lillian Blauvelt, soprano; MacKenzie Gordon, tenor; J. Armour Galloway, basso, and M. Achille Rivarde, violinist. They will be assisted by a chorus of forty trained voices. Included in the programme will be the church scene and the trio finale from "Faust." Tickets can be secured at the offices of the Aeolian Company, 18 West Twenty-third Street.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—As the result of the contract recently made between the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, shippers and consignees in San Francisco have been notified that after Dec. 30 all rates via the Panama Line are canceled; also by the Columbia line, from New-York to Portland and Astoria, Oregon; Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., and Port Townsend, Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Anacortes, and New-Whatcom, Washington.

—At a meeting of the stockholders of the North Chicago Street Railway Company in Chicago yesterday an extra dividend of 20 per cent. upon the $5,500,000 capital stock of the company was declared. Ten per cent. of this, or $550,000, will be given as a stock bonus and 10 per cent. in 6 per cent. debentures of the company. The Directors also voted an increase of $550,000 in the capital stock of the company, for which stockholders will be allowed to subscribe pro rata at par.

YALE'S BASKET BALL TEAM

The Game Is Now Popular at Old Eli.

A CONTEST ARRANGED WITH Y. M. C. A.

Will Be Played in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, Latter Part of Next Month.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—"Yale luck" is a term which is often heard when Yale wins a game against great odds. Few, however, seem to realize that "Yale luck" is due to a series of incidents which Mr. Walter Camp has aptly described in this manner:

"Yes, it is luck, but in Yale's case it is always with the letter P in front of it."

Those who are best acquainted with the work that has been done by Yale's basket-ball players will understand that "pluck" has had an immense amount to do with their success. When the team was first organized, in the Spring of the present year, but few men responded to the call. Dr. Anderson and his brother, who were formerly the physical directors in the Adelphi Academy of Brooklyn, together with Mr. L. P. Hoole, who is now the manager of the team, were the promoters of the game in the college.

Dr. Anderson played his first games, having the floor of the gymnasium roughly marked out, and using an old football in place of the regulation sphere. For baskets old potato baskets were used. From this the team gradually gained new blood and headway, until at the present time the game has taken a firm hold on the athletes of the college.

The Captain of the present team is S. A. Marshall, who is one of the best men, and who formerly played quarter back on the junior football team. He joined at the formation, and has been playing forward ever since. He weighs about 130 pounds, is 5 feet 9 inches in height, and eighteen years of age. His playing is very quick; he follows the ball closely, and he breaks away from his men very cleverly. C. C. Jones, another forward, weighs 140 pounds, is 5 feet 5 inches in height, and is eighteen years of age. He is slower than Marshall, rather rough in his play, and throws particularly well. He has played football on his class team, and has distinguished himself along the line of college athletics.

E. T. Lewis, a Brooklyn boy, 120 pounds in weight, 5 feet 4 inches in height, sixteen years of age, has played basket ball for a number of years. His individual play is very fine, but he does less team work than any other of the men. He is, however, the best man in following the ball that there is on the team. The centre, W. E. J. Kirk, weighs 130 pounds, is twenty-two years of age, and is about 6 feet in height. He is a clever player in his position, and when the ball is tossed lumps remarkably well for the sphere and seldom fails in reaching it and sending it flying toward his opponent's basket. His throwing from centre is excellent, and he has a way of planting the ball in his hands and then it is puzzle for the opposing players. He is slim, but very quick, and no more competent player could be found for the position.

The right centre is M. C. Adams, 137 pounds in weight, 5 feet 4 inches high, and is twenty-three years of age. He has always been prominent in athletics since entering Yale. He plays on his class baseball team, and has won a number of prizes for his gymnastic performances. He is the best-built man among the players, and is very quick; his play is sharp and to the point. P. W. Sheldon plays left centre. He has played on the same team with Kirk in New-Canaan, Conn., and the game is not a new one to him. He weighs 125 pounds, is 5 feet 10 inches high, and nineteen years of age. Match games are no novelty to him, and he has formerly played guard and centre. He excels in basket shooting from the guards and rushing to the basket with it. A novel trick which he plays is that of running with the ball on the bound, at the same time keeping off his opponent.

H. W. Sanford plays guard. He is 140 pounds in weight, 5 feet 8 inches high, and twenty years of age. He was guard in his preparatory school, and has made a record for himself in this line of play. His father watches his man more closely than the ball.

Another guard is W. H. Peck, who was an old team mate of Sheldon's. He weighs 146 pounds, is 5 feet 8 ½ inches high, and twenty years of age. He follows the ball very closely, and seldom allows his man to get away with it. It is not his fast playing, but his headwork which counts, and he makes the plays from which centre guard should Kirk be injured. L. P. Hoole, the manager of the team, weighs 145 pounds, is 5 feet 9 inches high, twenty-two years of age, and plays guard. He generally plays on the second team, but manages the finances of both. He watches his man more than the ball, but never allows an opportunity for moving toward the basket to escape him. He has never played before he entered college, and has made remarkable headway in the short practice he has had.

E. A. Hoffman is the principal substitute. His usual position is centre. He is a very sharp and fast player, watches his man well, and is a very hard player to get away from, and is also a hard man for his opponents to cover.

It has been a surprise to a number of Yale men that the football players do not see the advisability of joining forces with the basket-ball team. The game is very similar to that of football, and often been called indoor football. It is a very fast and open game, and were the football players to follow it they would learn a system of open plays which the game as now played lacks.

The team work of the basket-ball men has developed gradually. In the short time that they have been working together—it has not been as often as it might be, nevertheless they have come together than many teams. No ragged play is seen, and when the boys are thoroughly aroused to the game they play with a rapidity and sharpness which is remarkable.

Practice, up to the present time, has been on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays in the gymnasium, from 8 to 9 o'clock. Extra practice is taken on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday evenings, from 7 to 8 o'clock, but this is only when a match game is to be played.

Up to the present time they have received no recognition from the Athletic Association of the college, although the Faculty and Dr. Seaver, the Physical Director, and Dr. Anderson, his indoor assistant, are thoroughly aroused to the possibilities of the game. They are very much interested in it, and have done much to promote it.

The Yale boys hope that their coming game in Brooklyn with the team from the Central Association of the Young Men's Christian Association, who have held the championship of New-York State for three years, will do much toward bringing about the recognition and support which the college should give them. The game is to be played in the latter part of January, in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, and will be the first event of this sort to take place in this section of the country.

HARVARD-PENNSYLVANIA GAMES.

No Difficulty in Solving the Eligibility Question.

The arrangement in New-York on Friday of a dual meet with Harvard has given a big impetus to the interest in athletics at Pennsylvania in the past two days. Preparations have been actively made for the track season and much satisfaction expressed as to the outlook. Though it is probable that Harvard will defeat Pennsylvania in the dual games, it is still considered that the Quakers will have a chance of pulling out a victory and will be able to make a creditable stand against the strong Crimson team.

Harvard unquestionably has this year an unusually strong aggregation of track athletes, and Pennsylvania will need to improve greatly successfully to cope with them, particularly since Ramadell may no longer represent her.

The arrangement at the New-York meeting was most equitable and satisfactory. Such eminently good feeling prevailed that no difficulty was experienced in solving most perplexing questions. As to eligibility Pennsylvania granted Harvard's request and agreed to arrange a contest under Harvard rules in consideration of the fact that Harvard invited her to contest under these rules, and placed herself under a disadvantage by traveling from Cambridge to Philadelphia to compete on a foreign field. This does not mean, however, the abandonment by Pennsylvania of the existing rules, inasmuch as those rules are considered just and equitable, and that the exception made in Harvard's case is not going behind a principle.

It is expected that Harvard will contest with Pennsylvania at a relay carnival to be given by Pennsylvania at Easter time, to which all colleges in the country will be invited. Pennsylvania will reciprocate by going to Boston on Feb. 9 and contesting with Harvard at the Boston Athletic Association games. The two colleges will thus meet frequently on the track, while arrangements will be shortly made for baseball and football.

A meetink was also held in New-York, at which Harvard was represented, to secure her admission to the triangular race between Cornell, Columbia, and Pennsylvania. No definite arrangements were made, but the result will unquestionably be the arrangement of such a race if possible.

It is rumored here, though unauthoritatively, that Cornell will not arrange with Pennsylvania this year a dual meet, though both universities are willing to meet the other on the track. Cornell, it is said, however, feels that the one-sidedness of last year's games did her no good, and that she would be better to arrange a meet with Columbia or Princeton, or secure entrance into their dual meet, which would stimulate interest at Ithaca and bring her less empty honors.

COLUMBIA'S ROWING FORM.

Its Perfection Reached Through a Mechanical Device by Walter Peet.

Walter B. Peet, who has for many years been the successful coach of the Columbia College oarsmen, has revealed one of the secrets of his success by taking out a patent on a sliding seat indicator which he used last season with the winning Columbia crew at Poughkeepsie.

Mr. Peet's patent consists of an indicator attached to the sliding seat of a shell, rigged for any number of oarsmen, which travels along a scale, either attached to or painted on a shell. This finger is of one color, and the scale of a sharply contrasting one, like black and white, for example. It is a tell-tale by which the coach can tell at a glance whether each man in a boat clips his stroke or carries it through to the end, and just how rapidly and evenly he moves his seat.

It was by the use of this device that the remarkably even slide and uniform leg drive that marked the work of the Columbia winning crew was secured. Early in the season, when uniformity in such work was so necessary to successful form in the shell, hard work was begun. Mr. Peet thinks the device one of the cleverest aids to a coach he has ever tried, and so, by the advice of his friends, he has had it patented. Mr. Peet thinks it the crowning achievement of his lifetime of work in training oarsmen.

BOWLERS AFTER DONOVAN.

He Has the Entrance Fees of the Shaughnessy Tournament.

The bowlers competing in Shaughnessy's Brooklyn tournament were treated to a surprise last Saturday night when they appeared to play their scheduled games. The bowling alleys at Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth Street were closed.

The cause of the trouble was that the lessee, J. T. Donovan, had failed to meet his obligations, and the landlord, J. J. Shaughnessy, had secured a dispossess warrant.

There are quite a number of other creditors who have been looking for Donovan for the past ten days, but without success. The bowlers are naturally interested in the whereabouts of Donovan. He was treasurer of the tournament. Each of the twenty-one clubs had paid $15 for entrance fee. Donovan had also agreed to give to the tourney $100.

Mr. Shaughnessy stated last night that he would probably assume charge of the establishment, and the tournament would be continued, but that under no circumstances would he refund the money paid in by the clubs.

NEW YEAR'S GOLF GAMES.

Tournaments to be Held at Lakewood, Knollwood, and Oakhurst.

New Year's Day will be a lively one for golfers. There willl be tournaments at three clubs—Lakewood, Knollwood, and Oakhurst. The contest to be held at the Lakewoood Golf Club is the most important, as that is the only open tournament, and the trophy is a handsome solid silver cup, which has been presented by George Gould, a member of the club, who has recently had a private course laid out on his Lakewood grounds.

The tournament will be a handicap one, and is open to all members of clubs in the United States Golf Association. The entries, for this season of the year, have been unusually large. The match will begin at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The Knollwood Country Club, at Elmsford, Westchester County, will hold a special handicap match for members, over the eighteen-hole course. The prize will be a silver cup.

The Oakhurst Golf Club, at Rye, Westchester County, will also hold, on that day, its first regular tournament for both men and women. The men's match will be twice around the nine-hole course and the women's once around the On the basis of the showing made by the contestants they will afterward be handicapped.

The Knollwood Country Club will hold its last match for the Thebaud silver cup next Saturday. Then the greens will be covered and not opened again for play until April. The members, however, will be allowed to use the course, temporary greens being used during the Winter play. Many changes are being made, some of the holes lengthened, and a few new greens made so next year the course will be as nearly perfect as it is possible to attain.

The Morris County Golf Club, which has recently been incorporated and purchased, a course of eighteen holes, covering nearly 120 acres, a half acres, has just elected its new Board of Directors and committees for the ensuing year. They are as follows:

Honorary President—Miss Nina Howland; Honorary Vice President—Mrs. H. McK. Twombly.

President—Paul Revere; Treasurer—J. B. Dickson; Secretary—Arthur Berry.

Board of Directors—Robert F. Ballantine, Thomas C. Bushnell, Joseph B. Dickson, W. Alston Flagg, G. G. Frelinghuysen, D. Willis James, Richard A. McCurdy, Edgar F. Randolph, Paul Revere, Charles Scribner, William Skidmore, Louis A. Thebaud, Ransom H. Thomas, Alexander H. Tiers, Marmaduke Tilden, H. McK. Twombly, John I. Waterbury, R. H. Williams.

Executive Committee—Robert F. Ballantine, Richard A. McCurdy, George B. Raymond, H. McK. Twombly, R. H. Williams.

Green Committee—E. L. Chandler, G. G. Kip, W. Bard McVickar, R. H. Thomas, Alexander H. Tiers.

House Committee—Mrs. Robert F. Ballantine, Mrs. W. Alston Flagg, Mrs. Rudolph H. Kissel, Mrs. C. B. Mitchell, Mrs. Marmaduke Tilden.

New Year's Day will be a busy one at the Baltusrol Golf Club, near Short Hills, N. J. No regular tournament will be played, but a pleasant golfing and social day will be spent by the members. Arrangements are being made to increase the course to a full eighteen holes.

Scottish-American, 7; Centreville, 0.

The Centreville Athletic Club, champions of the National Association Football League, had a big reverse at Newark yesterday, where the Scottish-Americans easily defeated them by 7 goals to 0.

The teams lined-up as follows:

Scottish-Americans.	Position.	Centreville A.C.
Wildt	Goal	Bauer
Dawson	Right full back	Wilson
Wilson	Left full back	Winters
Brown	Right half back	Fitzpatrick
Findley	Centre	Buell
McDonald	Left half back	Byrnes
Hill, Gaffney	Right wing	Couper, Spaven
McCulloch	Centre	Oliver
Kelly, McGee	Left wing	Campbell, Grundy

Referee—A. Wylie, New-York Thistles. Linesmen—J. Spaven for Centreville A. C.; J. Wilkie for Scottish-Americans. Goals kicked—McCulloch (3,) McGee (3,) and Hill.

International A. C., 7; Thistles, 1.

A crowd of some 1,500 people gathered on the grounds of the International Athletic Club at Communipaw yesterday to witness the National League contest between the home team and the New-York Thistles. The Internationals won easily.

The line-up was as follows:

International A. C.	Positions.	Thistles.
Dunning	Goal	Hopkins
Taylor, Kibble	Full backs	Seller, Galloway
Jones	Half backs	Fyfe
Stubbs		Douglas
Kimberlin		Pentland
McKay		Curran
Smith		Fraser
Collins	Forwards	Ohman
Murphy		Mason
Salter		Handling

Referee—H. Fitzpatrick. Linesmen—W. Humphries, for the International A. C.; J. McKay, for the Thistles. Goals kicked—For the International A. C.—Stubbs, (2,) Murphy, (2,) McKay, Smith, and Collins; for the Thistres—Ohman.

NEW YEAR'S AT BROOKLYN Y. M. C. A.

Athletic Contests Will Be a Feature of the Day's Programme.

The regular annual reception of the Central Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, 502 Fulton Street, to the young men of the city will be the most elaborate affair ever given by the association. There will be a carnival of athletic and gymnastic sports in the gymnasium, and, in the main hall of the building, a reception, at which Mayor-elect Frederick W. Wurster will be present.

The gymnasium exhibition will commence at 10:15 in the morning. The chief event of this will be a handball game in the afternoon between the Centrals and the Brooklyn Handball Club. For the Brooklyns, Champion Dunne, W. Terry, and W. R. Jones will form the team. The Central team is made up of N. D. Gresley, Captain; J. Reiffenstahl, J. Leonard, and W. Jacobs.

The morning programme will begin with an exhibition of pole vaulting. The contestants will endeavor to break the association record of 9 feet 10 inches. Among those who will take part are F. Phillips, and H. Whitney, J. McCormick, and A. Hoskins. A medal will be presented to the winner. Eugene Lynch will give an exhibition of contortion work. H. M. Vaff of the Olympic Athletic Club, San Francisco, will perform on the trapeze, and R. Hoskins, the Clare brothers, Ray brothers, and Samuels on the horizontal bar.

The morning will conclude with a basket-ball match between the Centrals and Company E, Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. Y. The Central team will be J. Reiffenstahl, Captain; C. Deimarh, H. Garrison, J. McCormick, E. Leeds, and C. Steinbach. Among those on the Thirteenth Regiment team will be Lucius McCormick, Eugene Dow, and Robarts.

The reception proper will be given from 2 to 6. Mr. Wurster will be present from 2 to 2:45 o'clock, and among those who will assist in receiving will be the President of the association, Frederick B. Schenck, members of the Board of Directors, 100 ladies, and the Reception Committee, Mr. F. A. Cottrell, Chairman. The following pastors will also be present to receive the young men: The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, the Rev. Dr. J. O. Wilson, the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, and the Rev. Dr. Humpstone.

At 3 o'clock a musical and literary programme will be given in Association Hall by the Gounod Concert Company.

A portion of the gymnasium exhibit which will attract a great deal of attention will be the exhibit of bicycles and their parts, made by twenty of the leading manufacturers. This portion of the programme will be in charge of the Central Wheelmen, who will keep open house to all wheelmen on that day. W. S. Maltby will give an exhibition of trick riding in connection with this part of the entertainment.

STANDING OF CYCLE CLUB BOWLERS.

Average of Leading Men for New-York Times Medals.

The most noticeable change in the three wheelmen's bowling tournaments during the past week was the jump made by the team of the Liberty Wheelmen in the Long Island League. From fourth position the Libertys ascended in one evening to second, being tied in that section with the crack Bushwicks. Their double-jointed victory over the Kings Countys was responsible for the Libertys' rapid rise. The Pequods are still leading in the team contest, the Columbias being fourth.

No games are scheduled for the present week, but on Jan. 6 the sport will again assume its usual activity. McElroy improved his average last Friday night, and has passed Lewis and Forest, thus leading for THE NEW-YORK TIMES medal by a few pins. This part of the tourney will be the most interesting feature, as it developed during last week that the association had failed to provide a single prize.

The Tourists of Paterson have passed the Atalantas in the Jersey tournament, and are now leading with a comfortable margin, the Roadsters of Rahway being third. The Bergen County Wheelmen are still at the foot of the ladder, having won but three games out of twelve played.

Olozaga of the Atalantas and Taylor of the Tourists are having a fine contest for THE TIMES medal. The Count has a slight advantage at present, his average being a fraction over two points better than that of the Tourist crack.

In the local tournament the race is a very pretty one, three teams being now tied for first place, namely, the Jersey Citys, Tourists, and Golden Rods, Harlem, and Greenwich have yet to win a game, but they are by no means out of the contest. Sawyer of the Golden Rods continues to be prominent in THE TIMES medal competition. The standing in the tournaments is as follows:

ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS OF NEW-JERSEY.

	Won.	Lost.	Score.
Tourists Cycle Club	6	2	872
Atalanta Wheelmen	9	5	892
Union County Roadsters	7	5	861
Bloomfield C. and A. A.	5	5	873
Elizabeth A. C. Cyclers	5	5	859
Montclair Wheelmen	5	5	834
Castle Point Cyclers	4	8	779
Bergen County Wheelmen	3	9	812

LONG ISLAND ASSOCIATION OF CYCLING CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Score.
Pequod Wheelmen	11	3	863
Bushwick Wheelmen	9	5	930
Liberty Wheelmen	9	5	812
Columbia Wheelmen	8	6	874
Brooklyn Bicycle Club	7	7	925
Kings County Wheelmen	7	7	824
South Brooklyn Wheelmen	4	10	790
New-Utrecht Wheelmen	1	13	702

METROPOLITAN ASSOCIATION OF CYCLING CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	Score.
Jersey City C. W.	5	1	880
Tourist Cycle Club	5	1	825
Golden Rod Wheelmen	5	3	878
Catholic C. W.	3	2	857
Atalanta Wheelmen	3	4	855
Manhattan Bicycle Club	6	4	825
Riverside Wheelmen	4	2	777
Prospect Wheelmen	2	4	878
Hudson County Wheelmen	2	6	772
Harlem Wheelmen	0	6	744
Greenwich Wheelmen	0	6	706

The standing in the competition for THE NEW-YORK TIMES highest average medal in the New-Jersey tourney is as follows:

Name.	Club.	Games.	Averages.
Olozaga, Atalanta	Wheelmen	14	178.6
Taylor, Tourist Cycle Club		6	176.5
Taylor, Montclair	Wheelmen	10	170.5
Chamberlain, Union County	Roadsters	12	167.9
Budd, Atalanta	Wheelmen	14	166.8
Black, Union County	Roadsters	12	164.8
Coombs, Tourist Cycle Club		8	164.4
Howard, Union County	Roadsters	12	164.2
Terbell, Atalanta	Wheelmen	14	163.1
Drew, Tourist Cycle Club		8	162.6
Byrson, Tourist Cycle Club		8	162.4
Mooney, Union County	Roadsters	12	161.1

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOTING.

Lieut. Clark of Company D Wins the Sharpshooters' Match.

The Seventh Regiment Rifle Club began its annual indoor shooting season at the armory on Saturday evening, using the new ranges, recently described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The Sharpshooters' Match was the event. In this there is one prize, which goes to the marksman making the best score on the first entry. Lieut. F. H. Clark of Company D won it with a total of 67 points. At 200 yards he made 33, and at 500 he got 34.

In the competition for the prize offered to the non-sharpshooter making the best score during the evening, Private G. H. Fraser of Company D was the winner. At 200 yards his score was 30 points, and at the longer distance, 33. The following qualified as experts during the evening:

	Deliberate Fire.	Rapid Fire.
Corp. A. Stevens, Company F	68	60
Private W. N. Bavier, Company C	68	72
Sergt. G. M. Carnochan, Company K	69	69

In order to become an expert, one must make a score of not less than 68 out of a possible 70, under ordinary conditions, and not less than 60 under rapid-fire conditions Under the latter a man fires as many shots as he can in two minutes—one-half of which is delivered in the standing position, and the other half to firing in a prone position. Nine shots in one minute was the best work on Saturday evening; it was accomplished by Corp. Stevens.

The following qualified as sharpshooters by making 65 or more out of a possible 70:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Sergt. G. M. Carnochan, Company K	34	35	69
Private C. G. Halliday, Company D	34	34	68
Private W. N. Bavier, Company C	33	35	68
Private A. Stein, veteran	33	35	68
Corp. A. Stevens, Company F	33	35	68
Lieut. F. H. Clark, Company D	33	34	67
Private C. Cragin, Company I	32	35	67
Corp. H. E. Crall, Company G	32	35	67
Sergt. O. M. Beach, Jr., Company B	32	35	67
Sergt. J. Dwight, Jr., N. C. S.	33	33	66
Corp. L. L. Clarke, Company F	32	34	66
Private J. D. Ford, Company F	32	34	66
Sergt. T. C. Wiswall, Company F	32	34	66
Private E. S. Coy, Company D	32	34	66
Capt. G. W. Rand, Company B	32	34	66
Private G. F. Pelham, Company H	32	34	66
Corp. H. B. Turner, Jr., Company F	32	34	66
Gen. F. C. McLewee, veteran	31	35	66
Sergt. E. C. Robinson, Company C	31	35	66
Sergt. C. L. Comfort, Company F	32	33	65
Private E. P. Fowler, Company B	32	33	65
Private C. J. Austin, Company C	31	34	65
Private E. H. Fitch, Company F	31	34	65
Corp. J. A. Olsen, Company G	30	35	65

Union Oarsmen Train.

The oarsmen of the Union Boat Club have already started training for the racing season of next year. The work is being done in the large reception room of the boathouse, which has been turned into a temporary gymnasium. Prof. Kembal, physical instructor to the Seventh Regiment, has been engaged to train the oarsmen. The club has lots of new material, and contemplates turning out a large number of crews next season. During the months of February, March, and April, road runs will be held from the boathouse on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week.

The club's annual ball will be held at the Lenox Lyceum on Tuesday, Jan. 21. The sale of boxes will take place at the Grand Union Hotel on the evening of Jan. 9.

SPORTING NEWS IN BRIEF.

—The events open to all amateurs at the games of the New-Jersey Athletic Club, Saturday night, Feb. 1, at Madison Square Garden, will be 50-yard run, handicap; 440-yard run, handicap; 1-mile run, handicap; 220-yard hurdle, handicap; standing hop, step, and jump, scratch; running high jump; 1-mile bicycle race, handicap, under the rules of American Wheelmen rules and sanction; 220-yard run, handicap; 880-yard novice, scratch; 1-mile walk, handicap; standing broad jump, handicap; 2-mile novice for schools of Brooklyn, Jersey City, and New-York. Amateur Athletic Union championships. 2-mile steeplechase, scratch; 10-mile run, scratch. Entries close Jan. 25, with J. E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, this city.

—A club has been formed, known as the Palace Skating Club, with headquarters at the Ice Palace Skating Rink, Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Seventh Street, the officers of which are Judge Charles E. Simms, President; J. L. Young, Vice President; Emery Davis, Treasurer; R. P. Winne, Secretary. The roster now numbers fifty, and the object of the club is the advancement of athletic sports on ice. Teams will be formed from the members which will be open for amateur championship games.

—The metropolitan championships, consisting of wrestling and boxing, will take place at the New Manhattan Athletic Club on Jan. 15 and 17. The first and second man in each class will receive a handsome regulation die standard medal. All entries must be addressed to J. E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway. Entries will close on Jan. 13.

—The annual boxing and wrestling championship of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States will probably be held in Philadelphia. Mr. J. W. Kelly of the committee is now making arrangements to that effect.

HONORS AT OLD NASSAU

Announcement of the Leaders Among the Students.

FREDERICK W. LOETSCHER IS FIRST

He Captures the Junior First Honor Prize—List of the Men in the First and Second Groups in the Classes.

PRINCETON, N. J., Dec. 29.—Advance sheets of the annual Catalogue of Princeton University, which will be issued early in January, have been placed at the disposal of the college press, and the students have read with great interest the lists of honors officially announced by the Faculty in the pages of the new book.

The present senior class comes in for very much more than the usual number of first and second groups. The class is known as distinctively one of hard students. It has, during its entire course, maintained a longer list of first and second group men than any class in the memory of Princeton students. It is also the largest class numerically that ever enrolled at Old Nassau. The official list of honors and prizes shows that Frederick William Loetscher of Dubuque, Iowa, captured the junior first honor prize, thus continuing to lead the class, as he has done during his entire course. By taking the junior first honor prize, Mr. Loetscher secures the Wood Scholarship, which is good for $150, the income of a legacy of Dr. George B. Wood. Mr. Loetscher is the student who recently distinguished himself by beating out a strong field for the Frenh Medal, the gift of Baron de Coubertin of France. He has also taken numerous other prizes, and his course has been one of continued successes.

The next best thing to securing the first honor prize at Princeton is to be designated as a member of the small list of men who secure first group. This carries with it the conferring of high general honors. The following members of the academic senior class have received such high general honors: Philip H. Churchman of Burlington, N. J.; James B. Cochran of Morristown, N. J.; John P. Erdman of Morristown, N. J.; Louis H. Gray of Princeton, N. J.; Edward Blanchard Hodge, Jr., of Burlington, N. J.; Frederick William Loetscher of Dubuque, Iowa; Albert Howe Lybyer of Brazil, Ind.; William Arnot Mather of New-York City; John James Moment of Orono, Ontario; Minot C. Morgan of New-York City; William Henry Musser of Harrisburg, Penn.; Ralph Barton Perry of New-York City; John More Trout of Bridgeville, Del.; Herbert Ure of Newark, N. J., and Edward Strong Worcester of Burlington, Vt.

Next to the above list come those who receive the rank of second group or general honors, and on this list the present seior class has an unusually large number of men. They are as follows: Francis Olcott Allen, Jr., of Philadelphia; Archibald Todd Johnson of Philadelphia, Henry Beard Armes of Washington, D. C.; Walter Lathrop Johnson of Sing Sing, N. Y.; Jacob Newton Beam of Intercourse, Penn.; Albert G. Kilmer of Bound Brook, N. J.; Edward Hodge Bishop of East Orange, N. J.; Leroy Kirkman of Port Jervis, N. Y.; Charles Frederick Mattocks of Portsmouth, Ohio; Robert R. Knight of Shelbyville, Ky.; Edward S. Brearly of Lawrenceville, N. J.; William E. Lampe of Frederick, Md.; Charles Oscar Bressler of Lebanon, Penn.; Robert Lynch of Bethlehem, Penn.; Henry Clay Briggs of Brooklyn, N. Y.; Robert M. McElroy of Lee's Summit, Mo.; John Ross Delafield of New-York City; Samuel C. Miller, Jr., of Gettysburg, Penn.; Alfred A. Doolittle of Hang-Chow, China; Edward K. Mills of Morristown, N. J.; William F. Doty of Washington, D. C.; Harry M. Moore of California, Mo.; Joseph L. Myers of Princeton, N. J.; Alexander Nelson Easton of Passaic, N. J.; Charles E. Patton of Warriors Mark, Penn.; Charles Milton Evans of Towanda, Penn.; Harry Gordon Pierce of Wayland, N. Y.; Benjamin N. Halsey of North Paterson, N. J.; John Albert Potter of Franklin, N. Y.; Edward William Hamilton of New-York City, Stanley C. Reece of Pittsburg, Penn.; J. Charles Sheriff of Pittsburg, Penn.; Francis S. Smithers, Jr., of New-York City; William Francis Mattingly Sowers of Washington, D. C.; Oliver B. Sprecker of Reading, Penn.; Samuel Robert Spriggs of Livingston Manor, N. Y.; F. Hawley Ward of Rochester, N. Y.; George H. Waters of Peekskill, N. Y., and Leon Joseph Wayave, Jr., of Corning, N. Y.

Honors in the School of Science are assigned according to rank in class, without regard to groups. In the Bachelor of Science course the junior honor men are (1) Logan Coleman of Springfield, Ill., and (2) Frederick D. Parker of Fostoria, Ohio; in the civil engineering course (1) William Ellis Corbin of Wilmington, Del.; (2) Julian L. Smith of Asbury, N. J.; (3) W. T. Lyle of Newark, N. J., and (4) Francis Gray Stewart of New-York City.

In the sophomore class general honors are conferred on those students maintaining the highest general standing, while special honors are given to those who excel in various departments of study. The sophomore first group in the academic department, which indicated high general honors, is made up as follows on the official list: Edward William Axson of Princeton, N. J., Frederick N. Jessup of Beyroot, Syria; William Parker Jessup of Goshen, N. Y.; Arthur Willis Putnam of Cincinnati, Ohio; David Magie, Jr., of New-York City; John Henry Nichols of Delhi, N. Y.; Austin M. Patterson of Xenia, Ohio; Henry Norris Russell of Oyster Bay, N. Y., and Nicholas Stahl of Scranton, Penn. The second group, indicating general honors, in the sophomore academic class, is as follows: Henry Milton Beam of Intercourse, Penn.; Frederick W. Brown of Manasquan, N. J.; Percy Robert Colwell of Warwick, N. Y.; Robert Comin of New-Concord, Ohio; Seward Erdman of Morristown, N. J.; John Musser Frame of Reading, Penn.; John Hall of Minneapolis, Minn.; John Wesley Keener of Harrisburg, Penn.; Burton R. Miller of Philadelphia, Penn.; Horace Greeley Padgett of Owego, N. Y.; Farrand Baker Pierson of Philadelphia, Penn.; Wilfred M. Post of Beyroot, Syria; William Adams Walker Stewart of New-York City, and Henry Ford Stockwell of Hammonton, N. J.

In the John C. Green School of Science the following students secured honors: B. S. Course—1, Edwin Shortz, Jr., of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; 2, Francis R. Hausaling of Newark, N. J. C. E. Course—1, John De Gray of Hawthorne, N. J.; 2, Sydney Wentworth Taylor, Jr., of Fort Riley, Kan.; 3, Henry Alexander Harris of Princeton, N. J.; 4, Robert Theodore Leipold of Washington, D. C., and 5, Edwin Moore of Moore, Penn.

Special honors in various departments were conferred on the following students of the sophomore class: Greek, high honors, Seward Erdman of Morristown, N. J.; honors, Horace A. Padgett of Owego, N. Y., and Wilfred M. Post of Beyroot, Syria. Latin, high honors, Austin M. Patterson of Xenia, Ohio; honors, John Musser Frame of Reading, Penn. Classics, honors, Frederick N. Jessup of Beyroot, Syria, and David Magie, Jr., of New-York City. Mathematics, highest honors, (conferred on extraordinary students only,) Henry Norris Russell of Oyster Bay, N. Y.; high honors, Henry M. Beam of Intercourse, Penn.; Nicholas Stahl of Scranton, Penn., and Albert Clinton Tyler of Wyoming, Ohio; honors, Henry B. Abbot of Zanesville, Ohio, and Edward William Axson of Princeton, N. J.

In the freshman class the First Honor Prize was captured by Howard Herr Yocum of Columbia, Penn. The freshman first group of the academic department is made up of the following four students: Frederick L. Johnson of Newark, N. J.; Carl Seward Reed of Monticello, Ill.; Philip Ely Robinson of Sewickley, Penn., and Howard Herr Yocum of Columbia, Penn. The freshman second group contains the following: George A. Armstrong, Newburg, N. Y.; Harry E. Belcher of Newark Valley, N. Y.; Robert S. Birch of Reading, Penn.; John Insley Blair, Jr., of New-York City; Hugh A. Brown of Manasquan, N. J.; John W. Churchman of Burlington, N. J.; Edgar M. Clark of Philadelphia, Penn.; C. P. Cowles of Albany, Vt.; Charles H. Hale of Columbus, Miss.; Burt Hayes Leonard of Beaver, Penn.; William Frank McCombs of Hamburg, Ark.; Charles L. McCoy of Peoria, Ill.; Paul Curtis Martin of Springfield, Ohio; Clifford A. Morton of New-Egypt, N. J.; Ezra Parmalee Prentice of New-York City; Leon Stein of Newark, N. J.; Frederick J. Sutton of New-York City; Joseph R. Thomas of Dunellen, N. J., and Frank Keely Watson of Aldine, N. J. In the School of Science the freshman honormen are: First—Edward Creswell Heald of Washington, D. C.; Second—Hutton Kennedy of Philadelphia, Penn.; Third—Harrison Hall of Dayton, Ohio. Fourth—Franz Carl Groos of San Antonio, Texas.

THE YEAR NOW ENDING AT YALE.

Review of Its Intellectual and Moral Progress During 1895.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 29.—In reviewing the year 1895 at Yale University and progress made morally and religiously The Yale News had the following comment to make to the students just before they started on their holiday vacation:

"First and most important are those movements along the intellectual lines. The reading room in the Chittenden Library has been opened in the evenings, an innovation which Faculty and students alike have been working for several years. The curriculum has been greatly extended and broadened, especially in the branches of history, literature, and economics. The musical department has come into great prominence, owing to the untiring efforts of Profs. Sanford and Parker, who are giving the students of the university opportunities which are unique in their line. The standard of admission to the scientific school has been greatly raised, consequently increasing the academic value of a Sheffield degree. The Law School has been successfully opened in its new building, with greatly increased opportunities, a new professorship in rhetoric has been established in the college, and many other things done to strengthen and improve the educational opportunities which Yale affords.

"Now, let us turn from what the Faculty has accomplished to what the students themselves have done. With the co-operation of some of the professors debating has again been established in a position of prominence. The union is no longer looked down upon. It is respected by all, and includes in its membership the leaders in all branches of Yale life. It has helped to win a Yale victory from Princeton—the most significant and important event of the term. The interest in intellectual matters seems to have become contagious, as witness the formation of reading clubs, eating club debates, and new debating organizations in the graduate departments. This is equally noticeable in the large attendance at the various university lectures, the more general interest in reading, which Dr. Phelps's work is doing so much to bring about, and in the formation of the Civil Service Reform Club.

"The religious and moral condition of the university has also kept pace with these intellectual advances. The membership in the Young Men's Christian Association has passed the 1,000 limit, by far the largest in its history; one-fifth of all academic students have enrolled themselves as members of one or other of the Dwight Hall Bible classes; a branch has been started in Sheffield, and the signs of progress there are more encouraging than ever in the past. In a word, the religious life of Yale is stronger than ever, and there never was a time in our history when a man was more respected for his character and principles than now. The college has regained a thoroughly normal position in regard to athletics. The attendance at the university is larger than ever before. The students are becoming more and more impressed with their responsibility as members of a practically self-governing body. A movement has been started to stop the 'cribbing' in examinations. The social life of the college has been modified and largely reorganized along more democratic lines. The joint play has been abolished as a result of an undergraduate sentiment against spending a lot of time upon something which accomplishes nothing.

"Let students remember them [many encouraging signs] and call the attention of those at home to them. If this were only done more generally we are sure that Yale University, and especially its library, would not suffer so much from abject poverty."

The professors and students of Yale University who have remained in town during the holidays have been entertained during the last three days of last week by the sessions of the Modern Language Association of America

coming week, has also been a damper upon the bond market. During the scare many bonds were offered by London at prices 5 to 10 per cent. below our market, but the supply was quickly exhausted and in most cases prices have fully recovered. Gas and traction securities have not suffered relatively as much as railroad bonds, and prices have, in most cases, remained firm, though business has been very restricted.

Government bonds have been weak on the anticipated new issue of bonds, and have declined steadily. The 6s are now selling on the equivalent of a 3¾ per cent. basis.

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s, t. r.	3½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s, w. 1.	4½
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé 2d, 1st in. pd	2¾
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé adj. 4s	5½
Atlantic & Pacific inc.	1
Canada Southern 1st	2
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	5½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois gen.	1½
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 7s	1½
E. T. V. & Ga. gen. 5s	1
Iowa Central 1st	1
Iron Mountain gen.	1¾
Kansas & Texas 4s	3½
Kansas & Texas 2d	5¼
Laclede Gas 1st	3
Lex. & Pav. Fy. 1st	1½
Northern Pacific 2d, c.	2
Northern Pacific con.	1½
Northwestern 25-year 5s	9
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes	3¼
Ohio Southern 1st	2
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r.	4
Oregon Short Line & U. N. cn., t. r.	2½
Pittsburg & Western 1st	2
Reading 1st pf. inc.	1
Reading gen.	2½
Reading gen., t. r.	2½
Rio Grande Western 4s	2½
Rock Island 5s, c.	1½
St. Louis Southwestern 1st	1
St. Louis Southwestern 2d	1½
St. Paul cn. 7s	3½
Savannah & Western 1st, t. r.	4
Southern Carolina & Georgia 1st	1¾
Southern Railway 5s	5
Texas Pacific 1st	1¾
Texas Pacific 2d	2
Union Pacific, D. & G. 1st	2
United States Cordage 1st, t. r.	7½
Wabash 1st	3
Wabash 2d	2¾
West Shore 4s	1¾
West Shore 4s, r.	3
Wisconsin Central 1st	5½
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r.	5½

DECLINED.

Brooklyn W. W. 5s	2¾
Brooklyn Elevated 1st	2
Brooklyn Elevated 2d	1
Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	1¼
Canada Southern 2d	5
Cons. of N. J. gen.	2
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s	2¼
Ches. & Ohio 1st, R & A con.	1¼
Chicago & Erie 1st	2¾
Chic., Bur. & Q. Neb. 4s	1
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	4
Den. & R. G. 4s	3
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	3½
Gen. Elec. deb.	1
Kan. Pac. con. t. r.	5
L. E. & West 2d	2
L. S. & M. unif. 4s	1
L., N. A. & Chic. 1st	1
L., N. A. & Chic. gen.	6
Mex. Int. 1st	1
Manhattan con. 4s	1½
Metropolitan Elevated 1st	1
Mich. Cent. 7s	1½
Mil. & Nor. con., 1913	1½
Mil., L. S. & N. 1st	2
Minn. & St. L. 5s	1
Missouri Pacific con.	1
Nash., C. & St. L. con.	8
Nash., C. & St. L. 1st	3
New-York Central 1st c.	1½
New-York, Ontario & Western ref. 4s	1¼
Nor. R. of Cal. gen. 5s	1
Northwest. con. 7s	1½
Northwest. 50-year 5s	1½
Northern Pacific Term.	2½
Oregon Short Line 6s	1½
People's Gas, Chicago, 1st and con. 6s	4½
Reading gen. t. r., unsta.	2¼
Rock Island deb. 5s	1
St. P. & Omaha con.	2½
St. L. 1st, C. & Mo. R. 5s	3½
St. P. 1st, So. Minn.	1½
St. P. 1st, W. & M. 5s	3½
St. P., M. & M. con 4½s	2½
San A. & A. P. 4s	2½
Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st	1
Third Avenue 5s	4½
Tol. & O. C. 1st	4
Tol., Peoria & W. 1st	2
Union Elevated 1st	2
Union Pacific ext. s. f. 8s	1¾
Union Pacific 1st, '97	1½
Union Pacific 1st, '98	1½
Union Pacific 1st, '99	2
Union Pacific col. tr. 4½s	5¼
Union Pacific col. tr. notes	1
Wabash 1st, D. & C.	4
Wabash deb., B.	4½
W. N. Y. & Pa. 1st	2½
W. N. Y. & Pa. gen.	1
Western Union col. tr. 5s	1

THE BULLION MOVEMENT.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date in 1894. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Dec. 26, 1895	£43,632,321	
Dec. 27, 1894	32,547,478	
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Dec. 26, 1895	78,519,730	£49,547,105
Dec. 27, 1894	82,782,000	49,670,278
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Dec. 26, 1895	31,085,775	13,322,475
Dec. 27, 1894	39,262,200	13,087,400
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Dec. 26, 1895	24,402,000	12,775,000
Dec. 27, 1894	15,270,000	14,029,000
SPAIN.		
Dec. 26, 1895	8,004,000	10,490,000
Dec. 27, 1894	8,004,000	11,000,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Dec. 26, 1895	3,717,000	6,800,000
Dec. 27, 1894	4,085,000	6,898,000
BELGIUM.		
Dec. 26, 1895	2,721,333	1,360,667
Dec. 27, 1894	3,496,000	1,748,000
Total last week	£192,082,108	£94,405,247
Corresponding week in 1894	183,353,978	98,535,500
Week ending Dec. 19	192,583,805	94,495,411
Corresponding week last year	183,170,056	98,475,333

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

*Exchanges for week ending Dec. 28	$667,659,266
*Balances for week ending Dec. 28	38,101,651
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 21	747,817,570
Balances for week ending Dec. 21	44,140,802
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 14	601,050,376
Balances for week ending Dec. 14	35,399,019
Exchanges for week ending Dec. 7	688,422,920
Balances for week ending Dec. 7	46,343,991
*Exchanges for week ending Nov. 30	514,365,332
*Balances for week ending Nov. 30	30,916,057
Exchanges for week ending Nov. 23	587,401,260
Balances for week ending Nov. 23	35,641,593

*For five days.

THE PITTSBURG MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 28.—Our market has ruled very dull. The declines were insignificant compared with those which occurred in other stock markets, but, if there had been any pressure to sell, values would have gone down rapidly. Money has suddenly become quite firm in this market, due to heavy purchases of Government bonds and other investment securities by individuals and institutions on the recent break in the East. In addition to this, there have been withdrawals of State funds on deposit in local banks. The demand has been for legitimate purposes, and not for hoarding, or on account of any scare on the part of lenders. In fact, the recent flurry apparently had less influence here than elsewhere. Early in the week the stockholders of three traction companies voted to lease their properties on the following terms: Pittsburg Traction, on a guarantee of 7 per cent. per annum; Duquesne Traction, 4 per cent.; Central Traction, 3 per cent. The meeting of the Pittsburg, Allegheny and Manchester Company was postponed until Dec. 31, owing to opposition from a minority in the board to the terms offered. There was no improvement in the market value of the stocks affected by the consolidation. Bonds were very quiet.

Messrs. Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chartiers Valley	6¾	7¼
Philadelphia Co.	17¾	17¾
Wheeling Gas	16½	16½
Central Traction	27½	27½
Citizens' Traction	55	56
Pittsburg and Birmingham	16½	
Duquesne Traction	33¾	34
Pitts., Allegheny & Manchester		30
Westinghouse Electric 2d pf.		32
United States & Signal common		15
Westinghouse Air Brake	160	

THE ALBANY MARKET.

ALBANY, Dec. 28.—The prices for the strictly local securities have held firm, notwithstanding the Wall Street panic. It is true that a large amount of money which would have been invested in our local stocks has found its way to Wall Street, where enormous amounts of dividend payers and other stock have been purchased and taken out of the market. The fact, however, must not be overlooked that local stocks are strongly held and cannot easily be depressed or shaken out, as is usually done with the listed stocks. It is said that the Albany Railway has earned in eleven months the same amount of money earned in the whole of the previous year. The earning of December will be the increase in earnings over last year. The Troy Citizens' Gas Company will pay for and retire Jan. 1 about $50,000 5½ per cent. bonds which fall due at that time. The money will be taken from the treasury of the Troy Gas Company. Consolidated Car Heating stock is higher on rumors that a dividend is near at hand.

Messrs. [illegible] Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, closing quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Albany & Susquehanna R. R.	170	
Albany City 6s, 1915-1919	130	
Albany City 4s, 1920-1930	108	
Albany City National Bank	85	90
Albany City Stor. & Ware. Co.	100	
Albany Cold Storage Co.	100	
Albany County Bank	130	131
Albany Insurance Company	110½	
Albany Railroad stock	135	135½
*Albany R. R. cn. 5s, due 1940	106¼	
Albany Safe Dep. & Storage Co.	105	
Celluloid Company		68
Commercial Insurance Company	103	
Commercial Union Telephone Co.	103	106
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	30	35
First National Bank	163	165
Hudson River Telephone Co.	40	42
Manhattan Oil Co. of Lima, Ohio	35	41
Mechanics & Farmers' Bank	402	
Merchants' National Bank	190	200
Municipal Gas Co. of Albany	150	190
*Municipal Gas Co. of Albany 6s, 1906	111	112½
National Commercial Bank	380	
National Exchange Bank	118	
New-York Air Brake Company		4
N. & E. G. H. R. gtd. 5s, 1911	105	106
New-York State Bank	200	
N. & E. Greenbush H. R. gtd 5s	105	
Park Bank	125	
Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	
Saranac & Lake Placid Railroad		90
South End Bank	59	60
*Steinway Electric R. R. 6s	113	114
*Thompson Pulp & Paper Co. Mills 6s, 1895	100	
Ulster & Delaware 5s	100	100¼
Union Electric Rail. of Saratoga		20
Union Elec. Rail. of Saratoga, 1922	100	
Union Railway Co. of N. Y.	95	102
Union Ry. Co. of N. Y. 5s of 1922	101	104
*Watervliet T. & R. R. gtd. 6s	116	
*Watervliet T. & R. R. 2d mtge.	114	
*Westchester Electric R. R. gtd. 5s, 1943	101½	102½
Westcott Express Company	20	30
Westcott Express Company pf.	100	110
TROY SECURITIES.		
Central National Bank	118	120
Citizens' Steamboat Company	175	200
Manufacturers' National Bank	200	210
Manufac. Nat. Bank of Cohoes	145	170
Mutual National Bank	180	185
National State Bank	195	200
National Bank of Troy	95	100
National Bank of Cohoes	135	140
National Bank of West Troy	125	130
People's Bank of Lansingburg	130	
Steinway Railway	45	50
Steinway Railway 6s	108½	
Troy City National Bank	160	165
*Troy City Railroad 5s, 1942	107	108
Troy Gas Co. stock	127	128½
*Troy Gas Co. deb. 6s	113	114
*Troy Gas Co. cn. 5s	108	
Troy Railroad Company	89	90
Troy Telephone & Cable Co.	90	
Union National Bank	250	
*And accrued interest.	Nominal.	

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 28.—The local stock market during the week has ruled quiet, with prices fairly firm and offerings light. The bank stock list shows little activity and but few sales, among which were American National at 45½, Blackstone Canal National at 25½, Rhode Island National at 25, and a small lot of Mechanics' National at 53. The manufacturing stocks are quiet and prices are a trifle lower. Insurance stocks continue in favor, showing no change in prices, and no sales have been reported. Narragansett Electric Light is quiet, with 81¾ bid, and some stock offered at 83½. Providence Gas sold at 84½, and 84 is now bid for the stock. The local money market is firm. Commercial paper is quoted nominally at 6 per cent., call loans between banks at 4 per cent., and loans on cotton at 6 per cent.

Messrs. Miller & Vaughan, Providence, R. I., report closing prices as follows:

BANKS.	Bid.	Asked.
American	44¼	45½
Atlantic	33	
Blackstone Canal	25	26
City	50½	
Commercial	47½	48½
Eagle	54¾	
Fifth	45	48
First	112	
Fourth	121	
Globe	54¾	
High Street	99	
Lime Rock	7	
Manufacturers'	140	
Merchants'	63	64½
Mechanics'	53¼	
National Exchange	100	
National of North America	44	45
National Commerce	43¾	45
Old	115	
Providence	750	
Phenix	72½	
Rhode Island	24	25
Roger Williams	68	71
Second		128
Third		85
Traders'	40	
Westminster	56	
Weybosset	43	44½
PAWTUCKET.		
First	160	
Pacific	70	
Slater	160	
TRUST COMPANIES.		
Industrial	98	100
Mercantile	30	36
Union Trust Company	50	
RAILROADS.		
N. Y., N. H. & H.	179	
Pawtuxet Valley	150	
Providence & Worcester	250	
Providence, Warren & Boston	122½	
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.		
American Screw	209	220
American Supply		70
Armington & Sims		50
Gorham Manufacturing	85	
Gorham Mfg. pf.	116	118½
Nicholson File	58	
Nat. & Prov. Worsted pf.	101½	110
Nat. & Prov. Worsted 6s	100	
Pawtucket Hair Cloth	40	
R. I. Perkins H-S	82	85
R. I. Perkins H-S pf.	90	97
INSURANCE.		
Equitable	49¾	51
Merchants'	50½	
Providence Washington	51	51½
GAS AND ELECTRIC.		
Narragansett Electric	81¾	83½
Providence Gas	84	85½
Pawtucket Gas	81½	
Providence Telephone	93	
R. I. Electric Protect.	120	124
Woonsocket Electric		112½
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Continental Steamboat	62½	70

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The rate of discount during the last week for three months' bills was 1¼ per cent., and for thirty-day bills 1½ per cent. The shipments of gold from the United States were smaller than were expected. The final settlement of the year is passing without the usual rush for money. The year promises to close smoothly. Silver was steady on India buying. The stock market was quiet. The settlement showed that the speculative position was much reduced. Consols advanced ⅝. The rise in American railroad securities proved over-rapid. A few sales yesterday caused a general decline. It is not expected that the market will derive any benefit from the currency debate in the American Congress.

These advances were made: Illinois Central, 4½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé A's, 2¾; Central Pacific and Louisville and Nashville, each 2½; Denver and Rio Grande preferred and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific preferred, each 2¼; New-York, Lake Erie and Western, 1¾; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and Denver and Rio Grande, each 1¼; Norfolk and Western, ¾; Southern Pacific, ½, and Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific, ¼. Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and Union Pacific each declined 1.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

will sell at auction on MONDAY, DEC. 30, 1895, at 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

For account of whom it may concern.
$18,000 Interior Conduit and Insulation Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
196 shares Edison Electric Illuminating Co.
$25,000 Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Gold Bonds, "Class A." (Certfs. of Deposit.)
$31,000 St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent. bonds.
$3,000 Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw R. R. Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
$4,000 New-York and Rockaway R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 7 per cent. Bonds.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,800,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Wisconsin Central Company

FIRST MTGE. FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

To all holders of United States Trust Company's Certificates representing Bonds deposited under the agreement, dated January 23d, 1895, between Bondholders of the Wisconsin Central Company and the Reorganization Committee thereby constituted:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, as required by the terms of the Bondholders' Agreement, the Reorganization Committee has formulated a plan of reorganization for the Wisconsin Central System; that printed copies of the plan so prepared have been lodged with the United States Trust Company in New-York, and with Messrs. Brown Brothers & Company in Boston, for distribution to persons entitled to receive the same, and that a meeting of the holders of said United States Trust Company's Certificates is hereby called and will be held in Room No. 33 (3d floor) of the United States Trust Company's Building, No. 45 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of January, 1896, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider the said plan, which will be then submitted to the said meeting.

The Bondholders' Agreement requires the Committee to formulate a plan of reorganization by Jan. 1, 1896. Owing to the various complications of the Wisconsin Central System, the impossibility of at once obtaining complete statistics, and the comparatively short time since the appointment of the Committee, it has been found impossible to now devise a fuller scheme than the one now presented, but the Committee intends at the earliest practicable moment to supplement its present plan with complete details.

GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman;
JOHN CROSBY BROWN,
WILLIAM L. BULL,
ROWLAND HAZARD,
GERALD L. HOYT,
FRED T. GATES,
JAMES C. COLGATE,
EDWIN H. ABBOT,
Reorganization Committee.

EVARTS, CHOATE & BEAMAN, } Counsel.
GEO. WELWOOD MURRAY, }
JOSEPH S. DALE, Secretary,
24 Exchange Place.

New-York, December 27th, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE First Mtge. Seven Per Cent. Construction Bonds OF THE Cedar Falls & Minnesota Railroad Co.

Notice is hereby given that, in pursuance of an order of Court, the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company is now prepared to redeem all of the coupons which matured on the first days of January and of July, respectively, in the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, on the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Construction Bonds of said Company.

To all holders of said Bonds who shall present the same at the agency of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company, at No. 214 Broadway, in the City of New-York, with all overdue coupons attached to said Bonds, there will be paid the face value of the coupons which matured in the years above named, with interest at six per cent. per annum, from their several due dates to January 1, 1896, together with three-sevenths (3-7ths) of the face value of the coupons which matured on said Bonds on January 1, 1895: to wit, $15 on each coupon of $35 and $7.50 on each coupon of $17.50 of that maturity.

The coupons paid in full will be detached from the Bonds, cancelled, and retained by the Company; and the partial payment on the coupons due January 1, 1895, will be noted on said coupons by the Company's officers, and the Bonds, with these and other coupons of later dates, returned to the owners.

Bonds with all coupons attached must be left with the Company one full day for examination.

No interest will be paid on coupons which matured before January 1, 1888, but the face value of such coupons, if any there be outstanding, will be paid in full on presentation.

Notice is also given that interest on the coupons which matured on January 1 and July 1, respectively, in the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, will cease to accrue from and after January 1, 1896.

W. J. KNIGHT, President. C. H. WENMAN, Assistant Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 27th, 1895.

To the Bond and Stock Holders of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw RAILWAY COMPANY.

The undersigned, at the request of holders of a majority in amount of the bonds and holders of a large amount of stock of the Cincinnati, Jackson & Mackinaw Railway Company, has consented to act as a Reorganization Trustee, to effect a reorganization of said Railway Company, under an agreement filed with the **Central Trust Company** of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York, dated December 10th, 1895. Holders of bonds and stocks are requested to deposit with the **Central Trust Company** of New-York their holdings, (stock certificates with transfer thereof to the Reorganization Trustee or in blank duly executed,) and thereby assent to the agreement and plan. Receipts of the **Central Trust Company** of New-York will be issued for the above securities.

Bondholders and stockholders at the time of deposit shall pay to the **Central Trust Company** of New-York for and to the credit of the Reorganization Trustee $20 for each bond and one-fourth of one per cent. of the par value of the stock represented by their certificates. Such payment shall be noted upon certificates representing such bonds and stocks. After the organization of the new company, and upon the receipt of the securities by the Reorganization Trustee for the purpose of delivery, holders of certificates for existing bonds will receive new preferred stock at par of the principal of the bonds represented by their certificates. Holders of certificates for existing capital stock will receive new common stock to an amount equal to twenty per cent. of the par value of the old stock represented by their certificates. Deposits will be received up to and including January 18, 1896.

Copies of the agreement and plan can be had at the office of the **Central Trust Company of New-York**, 54 Wall Street, New-York.

New-York, December 16, 1895.

F. P. OLCOTT,
Reorganization Trustee.

J. N. Wallace, Secretary.

Financial.

UNION PACIFIC Reorganization.

The undersigned Committee announces the deposit of very considerable amounts of the securities embraced in its proposed reorganization. The First Mortgage bondholders of the UNION PACIFIC and KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES, AS WELL AS THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., are invited to deposit their holdings prior to December 31st, 1895, **so as not to become subject to the penalties which the committee will impose.**

The MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY of NEW-YORK and THE OLD COLONY TRUST CO. of BOSTON will receive deposits of the securities included in the Plan of Reorganization, and cash overdue coupons on First Mortgage Bonds, issuing for both bonds and shares negotiable certificates. Upon past due coupons cashed by the committee, certificates representing compound interest will be given, payable when allowed by the Court.

The Committee has issued a circular letter more fully explaining the purposes of the proposed reorganization and its advantages to security holders, which may be had upon application to the depositaries.

Holders of Certificates of Deposit for Union Pacific First Mortgage six per cent. Bonds will, after January 1, 1896, on presentation of their certificates to either of the Depositaries, receive cash for the defaulted interest then due.

LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JACOB H. SCHIFF,
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, JR.,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
MARVIN HUGHITT,
OLIVER AMES,
Committee.

WINSLOW S. PIERCE, Counsel.
ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N. Y.

New-York, December 10th, 1895.

UNION PACIFIC

First 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

Assurances have been received from large holders in Europe and this country, as well as from officers of the Government, (in respect to the Seven Millions and a quarter of Union Pacific First Mortgage Bonds held in the Sinking Funds,) in favor of the plan to reorganize the Union Pacific Main Line without sacrificing its securities for the benefit of Kansas Pacific bondholders. This plan also includes a settlement with the Government upon substantial terms, and is more acceptable to its officials to whom it has been submitted than the proposition to allot the Government stocks and diluted bonds.

We expect to announce our Plan about January 6th, under such auspices as should insure its success.

H. LIVINGSTON ROGERS,
Agent for Bondholders.

9 Pine St., Astor Building.

To the Holders of PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY'S

General Mortgage Bonds, First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, Stock, } and of receipts of Central Trust Company of New-York therefor.

New-York, Philadelphia, and London, December 19, 1895.

A plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading System.

All holders of the above-described bonds, stock, and receipts are notified to deposit or present the same as required by said plan.

Holders of the First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds, Deferred Income Bonds, and Stock are further notified that the first instalment, viz.:

$50.00 per $1,000 bond on First, Second, and Third Preference Income Bonds,
$2.50 per share on Stock,
$10.00 per $1,000 bond on Deferred Income Bonds,

being one-quarter of the entire assessment on such bonds and stock deposited under the plan, is hereby called for and is payable at either of our offices on January 10, 1896, and all holders of such bonds and stock are notified to pay said installment on or before that date.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

DREXEL & CO.,
Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. S. MORGAN & CO.,
22 Old Broad Street, London.

Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company Reorganization.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Committee will be prepared, on and after January 2, 1896, to purchase the coupon of the General Mortgage Bonds maturing January 1, 1896, from all bonds deposited prior to January 1, 1895, on presentation of certificates (generally known as "Stamped" certificates) at the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York, 54 Wall Street, New-York City, or at the FINANCE COMPANY of Pennsylvania, 431 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., or at their option to receive in lieu of cash Equitable six per cent. interest Certificates. For the convenience of Certificate holders, arrangements have been made with Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., whereby holders of such certificates can, at the same time, have noted thereon at the office of the **CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK** their assent to the plan of Reorganization issued under date of December 14, 1895.

New-York, December 27, 1895.

FREDERIC P. OLCOTT, Chairman.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., J. KENNEDY TOD,
HENRY BUDGE, THOMAS DENNY,
GEORGE H. EARLE, Jr., SIDNEY P. TYLER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, RICHARD Y. COOK.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary,
54 Wall Street, New-York City.

TO THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT FOR FIRST MORTGAGE 4 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE OMAHA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the undersigned Committee named in the Bondholders' Agreement, dated April 12, 1894, that pursuant to the terms of that Agreement, a general meeting of the holders of the certificates of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company for deposited first mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of The Omaha and St. Louis Railway Company, will be held at the office of Edward W. Sheldon, No. 45 Wall Street, New-York, on Monday, the 30th day of December, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following purposes: (1) To consider a proposition to sell all the bonds and coupons deposited with said Guaranty and Indemnity Company; (2) to consider the advisability of abandoning the plan of reorganization dated October 31st, 1894, and heretofore submitted to and adopted by said certificate holders; (3) to take such action as may be necessary or proper to carry out any resolutions adopted at such meeting, and (4) to act upon any matter that may be brought before such meeting.

Dated December 18th, 1895.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
CORNELIUS B. GOLD,
FRANCIS SMITH, } Committee.

N. Y. Title Guarantee & Trust Stock. Leather Manufacturers' Nat'l Bank Stock. National Citizens' Bank Stock.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, is prepared to purchase for the sinking fund $138,020.82 of the FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879 OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO. at the limit price of 105 and accrued interest until January 1, 1896, pursuant to the provisions of the mortgage.

The FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO., TRUSTEE
By R. G. ROLSTON, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway REORGANIZATION.

The Reorganization Committee announces the following plan for the reorganization of this company:

It is proposed to reorganize the company without foreclosure on the following basis:

FIRST—Stamp Coupons for 5 years, commencing Dec. 1st, 1895, at the rate of 4% per annum, payment of the balance of 2% being deferred, according to the agreement, after which time the bonds will again revert to a 6% basis.

SECOND—Pay one past due coupon 3 per cent. in cash, amounting to $245,280.

THIRD—To represent the remaining four past due coupons and for the 2 per cent. of interest due each year for the next five years, amounting to 10 per cent., which, together with the past due coupons, would amount to a total of 22 per cent., deliver to bondholders Fort Worth & Denver City Railway stock to the amount of $275.00 for each one thousand dollar bond. This stock to draw preferential dividends (if earned) at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. Whatever dividends upon this stock are earned to be paid semi-annually. The past due coupons and 2 per cent. due upon coupons for the next five years to be held in trust for the protection of bondholders in case of any accident or failure of the Company to pay the interest as proposed. The bonds and coupons to be stamped with such words as will give notice of this agreemnt.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds must, to obtain the benefits of this reorganization, deposit their bonds on or before Feb. 1, 1896, with the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York City, so as not to become subject to the penalties the committee will then impose.

Two-thirds of the bonds have already been deposited. The Mercantile Trust Company's receipts are listed on the Stock Exchange. Those who have not received the circular of the Reorganization Committee, setting forth fully the plan and the reasons therefor, can obtain the same on application to the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New-York, or at the office of the committee, Room 218, 1 Broadway.

J. T. GRANGER, Secretary.

G. M. DODGE, Chairman,
GEO. M. PULLMAN,
FRANKLIN B. LORD,
HARRY WALTERS,
SIDELL TILGHMAN,
FRANCIS S. BANGS, } Reorganization Committee.

BUFFALO, BRADFORD & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mtge 7 % Bonds, due January 1, 1896.

New-York, December 27, 1895.

The above-described bonds will be purchased on and after January 2, 1896, at par and accrued interest to January 1st, 1896, by the undersigned at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New-York.

C. H. COSTER,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, } Committee.

Dividends.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.
No. 23 Broad Street, (Mills Building,)
New-York, Dec. 26, 1895.

CENTRAL PACIFIC STOCK.

The Southern Pacific Company will, after Jan. 1, 1896, against presentation of dividend warrant No. 30, appertaining to certificates of stock of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, pay to persons presenting the same ONE-HALF OF ONE PER CENT. of the par value of the stock represented by such certificates, respectively. The dividend warrants, when stamped or perforated to show such payment, will be returned to the persons presenting the same.

N. T. SMITH, Treasurer.

Office of
THE DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R. CO.
New-York, Dec. 12, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Preferred Capital Stock of the company out of the net earnings, payable Jan. 15, proximo.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at noon, Jan. 4, 1896, and reopen on the morning of Jan. 16.

GEORGE COPPELL,
Chairman of the Board.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK,
Cor. Third Av. and 23d St.
New-York, Dec. 27, 1895.

The usual semi-annual dividend (eighty-seventh consecutive) of

THREE (3) PER CENT., AND AN EXTRA DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., have been this day declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable Jan. 2, prox.

A. THOMPSON, Cashier.

THE DENVER CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of One Per Cent., (1 per cent.,) payable at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co., Transfer Agents, 24 Exchange Place, New-York, on Jan. 2, 1896, to stockholders of record Dec. 23, 1895. The transfer books of the company will be closed from Dec. 23, 1895, to Jan. 3, 1896, inclusive.

F. W. HERBERT, Secretary.

Denver, Col., Dec. 14, 1895.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK.

New-York, Dec. 24, 1895.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., payable Jan. 2, 1896, and the transfer books will be closed until that date.

A. E. COLSON, Cash

REPORT ON BROOKLYN'S HEALTH

Dr. Emery Tells of the Value of Antitoxine—20,588 Deaths in the Last Year.

Health Commissioner Emery of Brooklyn has sent his annual report to Mayor Schieren. He states that during the eleven months ending Dec. 1 there were 20,588 deaths in Brooklyn, the death rate being 20.5 in every 1,000 of the population, which he estimates at 1,100,000. There were 18,144 births and 6,040 marriages.

The number of deaths caused by diphtheria and croup was less than in 1894 by 200, the two diseases combined causing 1,246 deaths, while there were 1,472 in 1894.

"Diphtheria," Commissioner Emery says, "has been widely scattered throughout the city, some of the older wards having, in proportion to their population, a comparatively light mortality, while other localities, as the Eighth and Twenty-sixth Wards, have suffered heavily. At the present time the Twenty-sixth Ward is relatively free from the disease, after having had a grave experience with it in the Spring, while the Eighth Ward has somewhat suddenly risen to the top of the list of infected wards."

From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 there were 963 deaths from diphtheria.

The causes of death were: Smallpox, 1; measles, 169; scarlet fever, 109; diphtheria, 963; croup, 283; whooping cough, 248; typhoid fever, 153; septic fever, 124; diarrhoeal diseases, 1,958; tubercular diseases, 3,224; cancer, 513; old age, 325; meningitis, 645; pneumonia, 2,349; nephritis, 1,248.

Commissioner Emery, in referring to the production of anti-diphtheritic serum, says: "The remarkably large amount of preliminary work was done during the last three months of 1894. The lack of sufficient funds for the purchase of horses, apparatus, &c., was met by an appropriation of $10,000, available in April, 1895. The real work began that month, when a stable was rented at State Street and Boerum Place, and sixteen horses selected by the veterinarian of the department were placed at the disposal of the bacteriologist.

"A special form of incubator was built in the chemical-biological laboratory, the necessary apparatus, glassware, &c., was purchased, and the work of making the toxine for inoculating the horses was started on a large scale.

"The detailed description of the steps in the preparation of the toxines, the immunization of the horses, the procuring of the serum, and its subsequent standardization and preservation will be embodied in a future report.

"The first antitoxine was supplied to the Kingston Avenue Hospital in July, and since that time a sufficient supply has been obtained to meet the demands upon the department. At the present time ten horses are immunized, and three of them are yielding serum of a high grade of antitoxine power."

Commissioner Emery states that the serum was issued free of cost to physicians for use among the sick poor.

Dr. A. S. Ambler, the Medical Superintendent of the Kingston Avenue Hospital, in his report on antitoxine, states:

"The diphtheria antitoxine serum has been used in the treatment of cases in the hospital with particularly gratifying results. The death rate from diphtheria has been reduced to a point lower than that recorded in the history of the institution. The serum used has been that prepared by the department. There have been no deaths from smallpox during the year. Variola antitoxine serum has been used in the treatment of a few cases."

Commissioner Emery reports that the ambulances responded to 9,949 calls during the eleven months, while there were only 8,779 calls during the same period in 1894.

Wildcats Shot in Connecticut.

From The Hartford (Conn.) Comment.

Leonard Perkins, a hunter and trapper of North Branford, had a fight Tuesday with two wildcats of large size while conducting a party of sportsmen through Wildcat Swamp, a large area of wild land on the old Corby woodland, in the southern part of Essex. Perkins had lost his party, and was cutting across the swamp to reach them when one of the cats pounced upon his two dogs, clawing and biting them, and completely blinding one. Perkins shot the cat through the heart, as soon as he was able to get it off from the dogs.

Perkins had no sooner done this than a second cat, smaller than the first, attacked the blind dog, lacerating it so that it had to be killed. Perkins succeeded in shooting this cat as well.

A large wildcat was shot in the same swamp last week by Robert Fielding, an old Saybrook trapper. Fielding and his dogs had a tussle of nearly half an hour with the cat.

Five wildcats have now been killed in this swamp during the past twelve months. It is believed there are several more in the swamp, and a party is being formed in North Branford to surround the swamp and capture them if possible. They are a menace to the safety of any solitary hunter.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Jan. 4 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen.

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Ireland, per steamship Teutonic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Teutonic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 8 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Southwark, via Antwerp.

SATURDAY.—At 12 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 7 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 8 AM for Genoa direct, per steamship Fulda, (letters must be directed "per Fulda";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, via Christiania, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Advance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Advance";) at 11:30 AM for Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Panama, (letters for Venezuela and Colombia must be directed "per Panama";) at *3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 9 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, per steamship Salerno, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Salerno";) at 11 AM for Cape Colony and Natal, per steamship Inchbarra, (letters must be directed "per Inchbarra";) at 11:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Leibnitz; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Caribbee, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Caribbee.")

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Athos; at 12 M (supplementary 12:30 PM) for Nassau, per steamship Antilla, (letters must be directed "per Antilla";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Vigilancia, via Havana; at 4 PM for Costa Rica direct, per steamship George Dumois.

FRIDAY.—At 1 PM for North Brazil, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, per steamship Cearense, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Cearense";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Costa Rica, per steamship Ailsa, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Ailsa";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other parts of Mexico and Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela, Curacao, and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Caracas";) at 11 AM for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Barden Tower; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Turk's Island, Cape Haiti, and San Domingo, per steamship Saginaw.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, (from Vancouver,) close her daily up to Dec. *30 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 14 at 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Jan. 4 and up to Jan. 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Jan. 25 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Dec. 27, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM
Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points in GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & Co., 2 Bowling Green.

H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM | †Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Jan. 22, 10 AM
**Normannia, Jan. 8, 11 AM | †Fürst Bismarck, Jan. 28, 11 AM
**Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM | †Spree, Feb. 11, 10 AM
**Augusta Victoria, Apr. 28, 7 AM | †Normannia, Jan. 8, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 87 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mon. 5, 7 A.M. | Fürst Bismarck, Apr. 21, 11 A.M.
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 28, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50.

Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the Orient.

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 70 days.

Also Winter cruise to the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S.S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York Jan. 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, (Key West, Old Point Comfort,) New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary W. I. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS ..... Jan. 1 | NEW YORK ..... Jan. 22
ST. PAUL ..... Jan. 8 | ST. PAUL ..... Jan. 29
PARIS ..... Jan. 15 | PARIS ..... Feb. 5

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

Southwark, Jan. 1, 10 AM | Kensington, Jan. 22, 2 PM
WESTERNLAND, Jan. 15 | NOORDLAND, Jan. 29
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, Jan. 1, 10 AM | Teutonic, Jan. 29, 10 AM
Britannic, Jan. 8, 5 AM | Britannic, Feb. 5, 5 AM
Majestic, Jan. 15, 10 AM | Majestic, Feb. 12, 10 AM
Germanic, Jan. 22, 10 AM | Germanic, Feb. 19, 10 AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.

Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. W. L. Adams, G. E. A. O. S. S. Co. N. Pier 35 N.R. F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way. O. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

MALLORY STEAMSHIP LINES.

A DELIGHTFUL TRIP BY SEA TO THE PORTS OF TEXAS—GEORGIA—FLORIDA.
ONE-WAY EXCURSION OR TOURISTS' TICKETS to all points in Texas, Colorado, Utah, Arizona, California, Mexico, Georgia, Florida.
SPECIAL TICKETS, ATLANTA FAIR.
Write for our 64-page Tourist Handbook, (mailed free.) C. H. MALLORY & CO., Pier 20 E. R., N. Y.

Cook's Tours.

Established 1841.

First-class Personally Conducted Parties to FLORIDA

from New-York by Steamship or Railroad Routes, January 15, 28; February 5, 18; March 3. Moderate Fares, including All Expenses.

THE ANNUAL SPRING TOURS TO HAWAII and JAPAN, CHINA, etc., leave San Francisco February 6, 25. Personally conducted. Special Low Fares. Arrangements strictly first-class throughout.

RAILROAD and STEAMSHIP TICKETS by all routes at lowest fares, to all WINTER RESORTS.

Bermuda, Nassau, West Indies, California, Mexico, etc.

DESCRIPTIVE PROGRAMMES FREE.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1225 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Jan. 4, 8:30 AM | Aurania, Jan. 18, 9 A.M.
Etruria, Jan. 11, noon | Servia, Jan. 25, noon.

From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA NORMANDIE, Delonclе..Sat., Jan. 4, 3 A. M.
LA GASCOGNE, Baudelon..Sat., Jan. 11, 6 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to special train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Grand Winter Excursion

TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT.
BY THE TWIN SCREW EXPRESS FRENCH MAIL STEAMER

LA TOURAINE.

From New-York Feb. 4, 1896, to Azores, (Fayal,) Lisbon, Gibraltar, Algiers, Biserta, (Tunis by rail,) Malta, the Piraeus, (Athens,) Alexandria, (Cairo by rail,) Port Said, Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Smyrna, Constantinople, through the Straits of Messina, Palermo, Naples, (Rome by rail,) Villefranche, Marseilles, Palma, (Balearic Islands,) Malaga, (Granada.)

Duration of round trip, about two months.

Price of passage, round trip, $520, $620, $720, and upward, according to accommodations. For further particulars apply to

A. FORGET, Gen. Agt., 3 Bowling Gr., N.Y. City.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

AFRIDI ..... Jan. 9, 3 P. M.
PERU ..... Jan. 18, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ..... Jan. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO ..... Feb. 6, 3 P. M.
GAELIC ..... Feb. 15, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.
ADVANCE, Dec. 30. | FINANCE, Jan. 10.

For rates of freight and passage apply to the General Agents,

STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE ..... Monday, Dec. 30
IROQUOIS ..... Wednesday, Jan. 1
ALGONQUIN ..... Friday, Jan. 3

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Tues., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 4 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45 P.M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P.M.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important New-York State points. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.
6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburg, St. Albans, Montreal.
7:30 P. M.—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, St. Louis, Chicago.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Ry. via Lyons and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Rodeesburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.
9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sunday only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. The only line running all night trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.

Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413, Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 188th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Albany.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.
9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.
6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.
7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara, Lake, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply city offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, FINEST EQUIPMENT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO, Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKET OFFICES AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

9:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge. Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA, and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily, for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers, vestibuled train, N. Y. to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 261, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:35 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

COURT ASSIGNMENTS.

Assignment.

SURROGATES' COURT.

We, the Surrogates of the City and County of New-York, do hereby appoint the following terms for the Surrogates' Court of the City and County of New-York, and make the following assignment of Surrogates to hold said terms during the year 1896. Such terms shall commence on the first Monday in each month and terminate on the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the following month.

TRIAL TERMS.

January	ARNOLD, S.	June	FITZGERALD, S.
February	FITZGERALD, S.	September	ARNOLD, S.
March	ARNOLD, S.	October	FITZGERALD, S.
April	FITZGERALD, S.	November	ARNOLD, S.
May	ARNOLD, S.	December	FITZGERALD, S.

CHAMBERS.

January	FITZGERALD, S.	July	FITZGERALD, S.
February	ARNOLD, S.	August	ARNOLD, S.
March	FITZGERALD, S.	September	FITZGERALD, S.
April	ARNOLD, S.	October	ARNOLD, S.
May	FITZGERALD, S.	November	FITZGERALD, S.
June	ARNOLD, S.	December	ARNOLD, S.

FRANK T. FITZGERALD,
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Surrogates.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In effect Nov. 17, 1895.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—Parlor car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 3:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 5:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:05 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Limited," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY. 4:30 P. M. daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans, Tampa, Memphis, Asheville, and Hot Springs, 12:15 night daily, Sleepers to New-Orleans and Jacksonville.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE. 9:30 A. M. daily, Sleepers to Port Tampa, Atlanta, and Jacksonville, 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleepers to Jacksonville and Port Tampa.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY. Express 5:00 P. M. daily. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY and CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days. Buffet Parlor Car through to Atlantic City.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, and 11:50 P. M. week days. Sundays, (stop at Interlaken for Asbury Park,) 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., (12:10, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night; Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111 and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

J. R. WOOD,
General Manager. General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite coal used exclusively.)
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
On and after Nov. 17, 1895.
Trains leave station foot of Liberty St.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, at 9:30, 7:15, 9:10 (11:45 to Easton) A. M., 1:10, 1:30, (4:00 to Easton,) 4:30, 5:45, 7:30, to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:15 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 4:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, Williamsport, at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M.,